TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE,

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

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No. $\frac{A}{3560}$ OF 1895.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S., M.R.A.C.,
Survey Commissioner, and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay;

To

J. MONTEATH, ESQUIRE, M.A., I. C. S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Poona, 23rd November 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for the year ending 31st October 1895. During the year I was absent 5 months from May to the middle of October, when Colonel Godfrey and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie held charge in turn.

2. My touring was confined to tracts due for revision settlement, but I was able to make a needed inspection of *usar* and *mal* lands in company with the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India. Government have approved of my proposal that my Personal Assistant should be permitted to travel in order to inspect the work of the Land Record staff.

I.—ORGANIZATION AND MAINTENANCE OF VILLAGE RECORDS.

3. For want of funds, Circle Inspectors were not appointed to Kaira, on completion of revision settlement. Government have decided that the survey records of the five Gujarát districts shall be located in a Central Record Office, as urged by this Department; but an existing building at Ahmadabad has been selected instead of the salt godown at Broach.

The Ahmadabad records were placed early in the year in the Surat Jail, and a head-quarter office appointed, to prevent correction work falling into further arrears. In Poona and Sátára the records are safely lodged in the new buildings. The Dhulia and Ahmadnagar record rooms are nearly ready, and that at Násik has been commenced.

The Survey has handed over to the Collector the Jávli and Sátára papers in Sátára and those of isolated villages recently settled in other Deccan districts.

Survey classes were needed in only four districts.

4. The method of recruitment of Circle Inspectors has been greatly modified by recent orders on the recommendation of the Commissioners. The necessity for a radical change was pressed in the last two reports of this Department, and the decision arrived at is accepted as the best possible under existing pressure of finance. Elementary surveying is to be included in the Revenue Departmental Examination for subordinates, together with the rules prescribed for Circle Inspectors. Circle Inspectors (excepting those who were Survey measurers and classers, or Diplomates in Agriculture) are to be kept on the same list with other subordinate members of the District Revenue staff, from which selection by the Collector for those to perform the duties of Circle Inspectors is to be made from time to time. After selection the minimum period for such service is to be 5 years, subject to approved work. Promotion to go according to the order of seniority in the general list. Agricultural Diplomates and Survey subordinates, when available, to have preferential claim to appointment, but in their case no claim to nomination to the regular revenue line is permitted.

5. During the year, the Circle Inspectors of Ratnágiri worked in the same manner as that shown in paragraph 18 last year. The figures for Ratnágiri will be included in the following tables; but in that district, as has been frequently reported, the conditions, except in two tálukas, are peculiar.

6. *Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.*—I append the usual table :—

District.	Average by each Inspector.						Average Area of occupied Numbers (Acres.)		Average Area of inspected Numbers. (Acres.)	
	Number of days of actual inspection.		Number of Villages inspected.		Number of Survey Numbers (occupied and waste) inspected per diem.					
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhárwár ...	59	60	37	45	9	8	12	12	11	11
Bijápur	60	57	35	43	7	7	16	16	12	15
Belgaum ...	64	61	36	40	9	9	10	11	10	13
Kánara	70	69	50	46	9	9	2	2	3	2
Ratnágiri ...	55	...	9	...	5	...	9	...	6	...
Khándesh ...	74	72	55	50	9	8	13	10	10	9
Násik	65	75	38	41	9	10	8	9	9	8
Ahmadnagar ...	75	75	36	38	10	9	12	11	10	10
Poona	62	67	38	42	7	7	11	11	8	6
Sholápur ...	58	59	32	33	6	7	19	20	19	18
Sátára	67	67	28	35	9	9	8	8	5	5
Ahmadabad ...	80	79	33	33	15	13	5	4	3	3

This inspection occupies 4 months, but in all districts certain days are set apart for collection of data for prices current reports, and for the Inspectors to fetch their pay from the táluka, so that about 90 working days at the outside are available. It is considered that 80 days should on the average be devoted to inspection, but the table shows that this figure is rarely reached.

In Násik and Poona there is a conspicuous falling off. In Násik the principal reason is that the Inspectors were called on not only to measure melon beds, a duty permissible under the revised rules, but were also irregularly entrusted with the conduct of the auctions. The Collector admits that the time occupied was excessive. If the present figures appear again, it will be a question whether in districts where melon beds are so extensive, the measurement, which is perfectly simple, should not be done by the regular táluka staff. In Poona the low percentage of inspection days is accounted for by pressure of urgent measurement cases.

The difficulty of replacing Inspectors absent through sickness will disappear as the new recruitment rules come into operation; but the returns received do not yet show how far leave was due to sickness. It cannot be judged, therefore, whether the stringent orders against the grant of leave in the fair season have been followed or not.

In the hill tracts of Násik, Poona, Sátára and Kánara the inspection season is curtailed by the proved necessity of taking the village census check concurrently with the crop inspection, instead of separately allotting time during the monsoon, when the rains are too heavy for out-door work.

It is imperative that all cases where Inspectors have been utilized on work, other than that allowed by the rules, should be brought to notice. Thus in Dhárwár, Inspectors were used to help in crop experiments. This is unnecessary. In two circles of Dhárwár they were called on to perform duties connected with Local Board elections.

A falling off in the daily tale of work, noticed last year, is only noticeable again in two districts—Násik and Sholápur.

The prescribed standard was, however, not reached in any district but Ahmadnagar and Ahmadabad. In Ratnágiri the standard of 10 numbers a day cannot be touched where the sub-divisions are so minute. On the whole there is no reason to believe that the outturn was not very fairly good.

7. The general results of the inspection are shown below :—

Inspection percentage Statement.

District.	Villages inspected per cent.		Crop Inspection. Occupied Lands. Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Waste Inspection. Unoccupied Lands. Percentage inspected on Survey Numbers.		Boundary-mark Inspection. Percentage of Survey Numbers of which marks examined on total number of Survey Numbers.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	83	91	8·3	7·4	28·6	19·9	9·3	8·1
Bijápur	83	90	6·4	5·5	33·1	20·5	7·2	5·9
Belgaum	95	91	7·8	6·9	24·9	19·5	8·5	7·4
Kánara	80	79	9·7	11·1	15·5	14·1	10·3	11·4
Ratnágiri	93	...	11·2	...	49·1	...	11·7	...
Khándesh	97	87	9·0	10·1	23·0	17·7	10·3	10·8
Násik	88	86	7·2	9·7	28·7	26·1	8·2	10·6
Ahmadnagar	97	92	9·8	8·7	34·2	30·5	10·4	9·3
Poona	86	82	5·6	6·0	34·7	27·5	5·9	6·3
Sholápur	91	88	5·8	6·6	36·9	32·0	6·4	7·0
Sátára	95	94	8·9	7·9	40·3	33·3	9·2	8·1
Ahmadabad	96	97	6·6	6·3	19·4	14·0	7·9	7·1

Though all villages should be visited, the percentage is generally better than last year, except in Bijápur and Dhárwár.

In Dhárwár and Bijápur especially, the rule which orders a relaxation in the extent of inspection to ensure the performance of some test in each village was neglected. The principle is that if the Inspector finds that from illness or other cause he cannot complete his programme, he should arrange to visit all villages by reducing his percentage in those remaining.

On the whole, the extent of crop inspection is fair, and generally compares favourably with the figure of last year.

8. As to waste inspection, *i. e.*, the examination of unoccupied numbers to detect and punish unauthorized cultivation, the revised rules require an annual inspection of one-third of the numbers. In tracts where the waste is extensive it may be impossible to take so high a percentage test without unduly neglecting the crop inspection, *e. g.* in Kánara.

In half the districts the prescribed percentage has been reached, and in the others probably it is as high as was reasonable.

9. The figures of encroachments, which are either wilful unauthorized cultivation or only a neglect, often perhaps unintentional, of the boundary line between Government and private land, are still on the increase. The increase must be due to more vigilance on the part of Government through the Inspectors rather than to a real increase in wilful misappropriation of unoccupied land. For it is unreasonable to suppose that increased vigilance should result in greater daring. In the Southern Division 60 per cent. of the cases were detected in Kánara.

Division.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Southern	429	314
Central	1,273	1,097
Northern ... ... (Ahmadabad).	311	240

The unsatisfactory fact has been shown up year by year, that a very small percentage of the encroachments are detected by the village officers. Nor is

there any improvement this year, except perhaps in Kánara. The Talátis of Ahmadabad, who are stipendiaries, appear to be as inattentive in the matter under consideration as the hereditary Kulkarnis of the Deccan. As directed by Government, the percentage of encroachments detected by village officers in the several districts is given in the marginal table.

District.	Percentage of encroachments, &c., detected by village officers on the total number.		District.	Percentage of encroachments, &c., detected by village officers on the total number.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.
Dhárwár	9	17	Násik	12	15
Bijápur	7	8	Ahmadnagar ...	11	14
Belgaum	5	7	Poona	22	11
Kánara	77	73	Sholápur	6	11
Ratnágiri	50	...	Sátara	28	12
Khándesh	18	26	Ahmadabad ...	26	45

The delay with which fines are inflicted, or with which the Mámlatdár otherwise deals with the reported cases, is one fruitful reason why the practice is not more effectively checked. The Inspectors make special reports and give all facts necessary to a speedy decision. In Ratnágiri only two cases were detected. This does not appear to indicate attention on the part of the Inspectors.

In writing the above comments the feeling is always present that the blame attachable to village and other revenue officers may be exaggerated, in that the numbers of encroachments may possibly be swelled by inclusion of what were styled in last year's report as trivial cases. In future an attempt will be made to show separately cases of (1) unauthorized cultivation of Government waste, and (2) other encroachments. Further, the attention of the Superintendents will be directed to the test of a few of the reported cases.

10. The marginal table shows some indication of improvement in the quality of the village crop registration. For comparison, however, the figures are not yet sufficiently uniform, in that in some districts the registration made by the Inspector of fields not visited at the date of his inspection was last year entered as incorrect, thus decreasing the percentage of really correct figures. Though improvement appears in the punctuality with which the village inspection is done, there must be always a goodly number of fields early in the inspection season, which are found uninspected and unregistered at the Inspector's visit. Opportunity is by rule taken to cause the village officers to accompany the Inspector, to learn how to make the registration correctly. In Sholápur the figures exhibit marked deterioration, and there is strong reason to believe that the simple explanation is that the village officers did not go to the fields at all. In Dhárwár especially the intricacy of crop mixtures will always stand out as a prime hindrance to approximate correctness of registration. The extent of possible improvement, too, cannot be great, because the village officers serve for only a short period. Fortunately when one retires by rotation, it often happens that he is re-appointed in another village.

Name of the District.	Entries found correct.		Name of the District.	Entries found correct.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.
	Percentage.			Percentage.	
Dhárwár	56	51	Násik	82	78
Bijápur	46	42	Ahmadnagar ...	62	59
Belgaum	56	45	Poona	75	66
Kánara	67	75	Sholápur	44	51
Ratnágiri	76	...	Sátára	76	72
Khándesh ...	75	72	Ahmadabad ...	91	89

11. *Boundary-mark Inspection.*—The marginal table endeavours to show the quality of the village inspection. The Inspectors examine only the marks of those numbers of which they have to do the crop or waste inspection. Real improvement is noticeable in Khándesh, Poona and Ahmadabad. In others the village inspection was either unpunctual, or

District.	Marks found in disrepair (percentage).				District.	Marks found in disrepair (percentage).			
	Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.			Omitted.		Wrongly shown as in repair.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Dhárwár ...	46	58	36	31	Násik	17	14	12	16
Bijápur	40	42	38	34	Ahmadnagar ...	20	20	19	16
Belgaum ...	33	30	35	39	Poona	9	30	24	30
Kánara	73	67	7	11	Sholápur ...	20	26	37	32
Ratnágiri ...	81	...	6	...	Sátára	11	18	25	23
Khándesh ...	12	21	21	25	Ahmadabad ...	2	3	12	14

shown to be below par by the very fact that a greater test was possible. In Kánara and Ratnágiri the commencement was very unpunctual.

The condition of marks as found by the inspection is certainly very bad. It is a very general statement by revenue officers that this must be the case if the Inspectors do not see that the marks they find in disrepair are put in order. There is some truth in this, but the scope of the duties of the Inspectors with regard to boundary marks has been most strictly fixed, and its extension cannot be recommended. As to private marks they are only responsible to see that the village inspection is made in the field, and that the village inspection is commenced early. They gauge the correctness of that inspection by an examination of the particular marks specified above, but as the crop and waste inspection gradually covers the whole village, all marks gradually come under their ken. The Mámlatdár is responsible that the marks reported out of repair are repaired by the agency of the village. It will be shown further on that the Inspectors in addition are made responsible for certain classes of marks and for their repair, but it may be mentioned that when that inspection is in progress, full aid is given to village officers in the replacement of missing marks in any part of the village.

It is undeniable that Rule 102 of the Land Revenue Code, which required the inspection by the village officers of all the marks in every village annually, exacted too much, with the natural result that nothing was done. The Commissioners are now empowered to divide the larger villages into three parts, one part of which is to be annually examined. Further, there was no date fixed for the second inspection, and it was made so late that the monsoon came before the annual repairs could be made. A workable date (1st March) has recently been fixed by the Commissioners in consultation with the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

An important ruling (Government Resolution No. 6500, of 26th August 1895) has been issued that the táluka test shall extend to only 10 per cent. of the survey numbers of a village or of a section of a village allotted for inspection. This is a recognition of the impossibility of carrying out the orders of Rule 104, Land Revenue Code, as hitherto understood. It may be added that this impossibility was seen by the Agricultural Department when the Circle Inspector staff was first organized. In districts equipped with that staff, Rule 104 has been held in abeyance, but the Circle Inspectors' inspection has practically fulfilled the requirements of the Rule as now interpreted; thus the last two columns of the table in paragraph 7 above show that the full percentage has nearly been reached without allowing for the reduction which the orders of Government permit by the division of villages into sections.

12. The test taken by the District Inspectors, given in the table below, though necessarily very limited, still gives confidence that the work of the Inspectors is genuine.

District.	Number of Circles visited per cent.	Percentage on villages inspected by Circle Inspectors.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-mark Inspection.	
			Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.	Percentage on Circle Inspectors' work.	Quality of work found.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhárwár	96	3·2	1·5	90	2·2	98	1·6	97
Bijápur	92	5·7	3·3	76	2·1	100	3·2	96
Belgaum	71	2·8	1·3	76	1·3	82	1·3	71
Kánara	65	5·4	1·8	68	1·1	72	1·3	87
Ratnágiri	100	37·5	5·6	90	3·5	100	6·4	98
Khándesh	100	4·7	2·4	83	1·9	93	2·2	93
Násik	83	3·8	1·4	96	0·9	90	1·4	75
Ahmadnagar	69	7·6	3·7	83	1·5	94	3·4	95
Poona	100	6·9	3·8	85	5·5	95	4·0	94
Sholápur	100	8·4	4·5	97	3·9	100	4·5	99
Sátára	97	6·0	4·6	82	4·6	94	4·2	96
Ahmadabad	100	15·1	5·1	87	3·9	96	4·9	62

All circles were only visited in five districts. In Bijápur the District Inspector had only recently assumed office. In other districts the illness of Circle Inspectors and other unavoidable difficulties prevented a visit to each circle, but in Násik and Belgaum, no reasons are assigned. In Khándesh, though the office of District Inspector was vacant for nearly two months owing to a transfer, the Assistant District Inspector managed to visit all the circles. The quality of the work done by Circle Inspectors cannot but be deemed very fair. The punishments inflicted in Sholápur last year had good effect.

13. *General Duty Inspector.*—It has been usual to make some comments in this place on the duties performed by this Inspector, who does not hold charge of a circle, but disposes of any classification work which may come up for disposal, and who helps newly nominated District Inspectors with their field tests. The General Duty Inspector has not yet been appointed in Khándesh. The delay is regrettable. In Ahmadabad it was found that the appointment was held by a Revenue Inspector, and as such, unable to give technical assistance in measuring and classing. This mistake has been corrected. In the greater number of districts the Inspector was utilized for partitions under Court decrees and the disposal of arrears of measurement work. He was not utilized as much as is desirable for taking tests of the measurements made by Circle Inspectors. In the monsoon, the Inspector has been rightly used to scrutinize corrections made in the survey record, and in training insufficiently trained Circle Inspectors.

This Inspector travels over the whole district, and it is expedient that activity should be encouraged. The proposal to grant him a rate of travelling allowance above that of a Circle Inspector has not found favour. Perhaps the conditions have not been fully explained.

14. *Check of the Village Census.*—The form of table is slightly modified:—

District.	Circles visited per cent.	Percentage of inspected villages on total number allotted for test.	Percentage of entries found correct on total checked.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
Dhárwar	100	97	85	86
Bijápur	96	88	75	74
Belgaum	71	96	86	90
Ratnágiri	100	86	...*	83
Kánara	26	...*	84	95
Khándesh	98	99	85	88
Násik	91	...*	92	92
Ahmadnagar	94	90	78	77
Poona	100	82	77	72
Sholápur	100	99	90	82
Sátára	97	98	88	84
Ahmadabad...	100	...	93	82

* Figures not reported.

The month of July is set apart for this work, except in tracts of very heavy rainfall, where the test is taken at the time of the annual crop inspection. The table combines the figures. In Belgaum a double test was made in July and again at crop inspection. This was irregular. The work suffers by unpunctuality on the part of Mámlatdárs in sending the Inspectors out. The remedy is with sub-divisional officers, who can easily insist on obedience by their subordinate Mámlatdárs. In Belgaum again two Inspectors were told off to do arrears of road measurement in July.

The test is confined to agricultural stock, except where a special census of human beings is ordered for settlement report statistics. During the year such a special census was required in Málegaon and Peint tálukas of Násik and in isolated villages in other districts.

The correctness of the village census as gauged by this check compares favourably with the work of the village officers in crop and waste registration, and in the supervision of field marks. But if the figures of the last two years are compared, there is, however, little evidence of improvement.

The District Inspectors found the work of the Circle Inspectors on the whole good. In Belgaum, however, no notes were taken. In Ahmadnagar the District Inspector only managed to visit one táluka.

15. *Vital Statistics.*—The table given marginally seems to show real improvement—an improvement already noticed in previous years—in the care taken by the village officers to record births and deaths. The check on these registers in municipal towns is now made by Circle Inspectors, wherever the registers are kept by village officers.

		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Ahmadabad.
Births omitted ...	Current year ...	233	1,049	61
	Last year ...	247	1,170	.....
Deaths do. ...	Current year ...	87	628	19
	Last year ...	73	658	.....
Causes of death.				
(a) Omitted ...	Current year ...	40	95	3
	Last year ...	32	85	.....
(b) Wrongly shown.	Current year ...	43	272	5
	Last year ...	56	343	.....

All errors discovered are immediately reported to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, who have frequently acknowledged the help thus received.

16. *Maintenance of Boundary-marks.*—In his review on this paragraph in last year's report, the Commissioner, C. D., made certain comments which call for explanation again as to the scope of the inspection of marks made by the Inspectors in the hot season. It is not an inspection like that made concurrently with crop-inspection, with the object of showing how far the village officers supervise field marks, but is an original examination of certain specified marks with the object of repairing those out of repair, and correctly replacing those missing or wilfully or negligently misplaced. It is, in fact, such an inspection and repair of marks as has hitherto been made on the eve of a revision survey settlement. It is needed all the more, because the Survey Department has finally left the tracts under the Circle Inspectors, because at future revisions of rates there will be no field parties to correct the survey record. It is also consistent with the principle which was laid down with the organization of the Circle Inspector staff that instead of in future correcting the record once in 30 years, it shall be kept to date. Its scope is not so extensive as the inspection made by the Revision Surveyors, by reason of the ruling of the Government of India that the onus of maintaining field marks should as far as possible be thrown on the occupants of land demarcated by them. The marks examined are only those for the upkeep of which Government is wholly or in part responsible, *e. g.*, the marks demarcating roads, village sites, and lands set apart for special or public purposes. The plan adopted is that in the hot season each Circle Inspector should examine all the marks in each village in regular turn, and after due notice and interval should repair all still in disrepair, recovering the cost from private occupants, so far as the cost is in part recoverable from them, and repairing at Government cost those marks for the repair of which no private occupant can be held responsible.

The inspection is *complete* in the sense that it does not consist in merely pointing out what marks are out of repair. It is *partial* in that its scope is limited.

The register to record progress suggested last year was approved by the Commissioners, and has been opened.

The following table exhibits not only the progress made in former years, but also the work accomplished in the year under report:—

District.	Gross number of Government villages.	Number of villages completed at the beginning of 1894-95.	Number of villages completed in 1894-95.	Total.	Number of seasons including the current one (1894-95)	Average number of villages inspected per annum.	Years required to complete the district.
Southern Division.							
Dhárwár	1,269	525	60	585	7	83	15
Bijápur	1,011	591	48	639	7	91	11
Belgaam	913	151	30	181	4	45	20
Kánara	1,416	75	94	169	3	56	25
Ratnágiri	63	...	38	38	1	38	2
Central Division.							
Khándesh	2,706	946	364	1,310	3	436	6
Násik	1,444	309	95	404	3	135	11
Ahmadnagar	1,227	201	106	307	3	102	12
Poona	1,004	127	63	190	3	63	16
Sholápur	665	116	29	145	3	48	14
Sátára	962	346	145	491	3	164	6
Northern Division.							
Ahmadabad	446	84	27	111	2	55	8

It has been said in former reports that, if a táluka or district is gone over twice or thrice in the settlement period of 30 years, it will suffice. There is a wonderful diversity in the rate of progress. In some districts it looks as if the ground will be covered many times over in the period of current leases, while in others, *i.e.*, Belgaum and Kánara, the rate of progress appears too slow. It is not necessary to cover the ground more than thrice at the outside. One of the objects of the new register was to ascertain if it were safe to allot a larger portion of the period originally set apart for this inspection to the disposal of the fast increasing cases of measurement necessitated by new roads, new reservoirs, and the like. The original period was 3 months, March to May. Already one month has been taken out of this period for disposal of measurement cases. But it is just in those districts where such cases are pressing most heavily that the rate of progress in the boundary-mark maintenance is slow.

For the present, then, no further allotment can be made, and future allotment must be guided by the progress of the inspection, which must be done at least once in 15 years. Incidentally, however, it comes to notice that in the hilly circles of Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and other districts, the work proceeds very rapidly. In such tracts there are few roads, and few marks which come within the scope of the inspection. It will be possible, then, either to hasten on the inspection by temporarily calling in the Inspectors from circles where the work is well ahead, to assist in those where it is behind hand, or it may be possible for the Superintendent to permit from time to time a larger period than one month for disposal of measurement arrears.

It may be noticed that the distress in the Southern Marátha Country checked work in Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár in 1891-92, and that last year only one month was devoted to the inspection in Kánara.

Further, to explain the more rapid progress in some districts, it must be remembered that where the survey field revision was done recently, the marks are naturally found in better repair than in those as Belgaum and Dhárwár, where current settlements were introduced many years ago.

Incidentally the inspection now under description will meet the demands which are made on all sides by officers of the Public Works Department for better conservation of road boundaries.

Some comment is needed on the figures of the year under report.

In several districts the pressure of measurement cases curtailed the inspection period by more than one month. This is quite irregular and should be severely checked, except on authority given after consideration of the state of the boundary inspection by the Superintendents. The boundary inspection must be considered the work of the hot season, and its proper progress must not be endangered. In Sholápur and Belgaum this tendency requires stringent check, for over a third of the Inspectors were wholly employed on miscellaneous work, in direct opposition to standing orders. In Khándesh, Circle Inspectors were rightly used for pot pahání work in tálukas where the complete boundary-mark inspection could not be done owing to revision survey operations.

Of the 75 working days the period actually devoted to the inspection varied from 27 days in Kánara to 45 in Ahmadnagar. The daily tale of marks (Central Division 125 ; Southern Division 150) at first inspection was nowhere reached. Dhárwár shows up well with an average of 119. Ahmadabad is at the bottom of the list with only 66. At second inspection the standard is 75 marks a day. The outturn was from 14 to 25 in the Southern Division, and better in the Central Division, *viz.*, 36 to 47. No doubt many difficulties are met with by Inspectors, and their work must be thorough. It is only the immediate supervisors of their work who are in a position to judge whether the outturn is short for sufficient or for insufficient reasons.

The marks subjected to inspection are just those which are likely to fall soonest into disrepair. They are more exposed. No one has any interest in them, and there is much temptation to wilful damage.

It does not seem necessary to show the extent of marks in disrepair, but it must be noticed that the arrears of repair are not diminishing. It cannot be otherwise when the rules have been neglected, and circles left unmanned during the only time when repairs are feasible. The old complaint of want of funds is

repeated from all sides with the usual persistency. All officers agree that the difficulty should be removed, but it remains. Another check is the hitherto supposed necessity to serve a notice on individual occupants to repair. It is urged that there is no legal obligation, and the matter is under consideration.

Encroachments, by overpassing the line of boundary, detected at the inspection are still very numerous, though less than in the previous year.

District.	Encroachments.	Marks fixed by measurements.
Dhárwár	171	4,445
Bijápur	75	1,586
Belgaum	111	780
Kánara	47	159
Ratnágiri	116	204
Khándesh	144	50
Násik	119	78
Ahmadnagar	28	956
Poona	95	162
Sholápur	22	216
Sátára	209	343
Ahmadabad	64	...

These are shown district by district in the margin, together with the number of cases in which the sites of marks were fixed by measurement, or with the help of the original field books, extracts from which are supplied to Inspectors on requisition. These figures indicate the varying difficulty of the work, but the divergence in the figures points to either excessive or too infrequent requisition for help from the field books. This divergence requires study at the hands of the Superintendents.

Measurement and Classing Work performed by Circle Inspectors.

17. The usual table is shown below :—

Classes of Cases.	Southern Division.				Central Division.				Northern Division (Ahmadabad).			
	Arrears on 31st July 1894.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1895.	Arrears on 31st July 1894.	New cases received.	Cases disposed of.	Balance on 31st July 1895.	Arrears on 31st July 1894.	New cases received.	Cases disposedof.	Balance on 31st July 1895.
1. Partition of land under Court's decree	32	133	144	21	81	241	225	97	1	1	...	2
2. Sub-division on applications of occupants duly sanctioned	81	161	173	69	76	143	151	68	12	14	12	14
3. Disputes necessitating measurements of fields ...	65	99	118	46	58	118	110	66	84	93	51	126
4. Disputes requiring fixing of marks by field books ...	357	433	486	304	790	1,133	1,066	857	34	107	44	97
5. Encroachments	223	450	495	178	460	1,257	1,197	460	55	330	300	85
6. Measurement of alterations caused by alluvion and diluvion	87	184	170	101	44	113	106	51	17	39	39	17
7. Measurement of land required for public purposes—												
(*a*) Burial ground... ...	52	101	102	51	17	23	26	14	3	1	4	...
(*b*) Tanks	5	23	21	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Roads	39	70	76	33	43	45	65	23	1	3	2	2
(*d*) Dharmashálás and other public buildings ..	22	20	32	10	18	60	64	14	32	28	27	33
8. Measurement of land for building sites...	68	435	413	90	236	196	363	69	61	159	153	67
9. Reclassification of Survey Numbers	...	3	3	...	8	30	19	19	1	1	2	...
10. Miscellaneous...	239	799	727	311	812	2,477	2,600	689	53	138	128	63
Total ...	1,270	2,911	2,960	1,221	2,586	5,839	5,998	2,427	354	914	762	506

The arrears shown do not tally with the closing balances in the table in last report. In the Southern Division this is due to the inclusion of figures for Ratnágiri. In the Central Division, the want of tally arises from mistakes made last year in the Sholápur returns. New cases have fallen, except in the Northern Division, as was anticipated. An increase, however, is shown in Násik and Poona, due as regards Násik to the newly imposed duty of measuring melon beds.

In spite of the allotment of one month in the hot season boundary-mark period, arrears have not decreased perceptibly.

In the Central Division, arrears are excessive under heads 1, 4, and 5. Half the Court decree arrears are in Sátára alone. In the Southern Division, Bijápur, Ratnágiri, and Kánara show heavy arrears. It is explained that in Kánara the cases disposed of included many of great intricacy. The test taken is not yet sufficient in the districts of the Southern Division and Northern Division; but is very fair in the Central Division, except in Khándesh and Ahmadnagar. No test was taken by the General Duty Inspector in several districts, not tably Khándesh, where the appointment is not yet made, and Belgaum where he was wholly engaged on original work. In the table in the margin the extent of test is shown. In the Survey Department a 10 per cent. test is always exacted, and the Circle Inspectors include many very mediocre surveyors. If test is neglected, sure after-trouble is courted. As far as it was made, the test showed a fair standard of work by Circle Inspectors. It is, however, not quite certain that all or the greater number of cases, entered and counted as "measurement" cases, actually entailed measurement.

District.	Percentage of District Inspector's test on Circle Inspectors' cases.
Dhárwár	3·5
Bijápur	2·6
Belgaum	3·1
Kánara	2 3
Ratnágiri	2·9
Khándesh	3 6
Násik	8·4
Ahmadnagar	3·1
Poona	14·8
Sholápur	13·5
Sátára	9·7
Ahmadabad	4·3

The attention of the Superintendents will be called to a more careful scrutiny of the return made up from the nikálpatrak. The amount recovered for work done for private individuals is shown in the marginal table. The total is Rs. 500 more than last year. It is not certain that the whole receipts have been included in the returns in Kánara. From year to year the miscellaneous work done by Inspectors has been tabulated, chiefly with the object of showing how far the orders that "Mámlatdárs shall not employ Circle Inspectors on any duty not imposed on them by the Rules" have been neglected. There is some improvement, and the table is omitted. The new cases of unauthorized utilization of the Inspectors are:—Southern Division 198; Central Division 666; and Northern Division 139; total 1,003 as against 1,734 reported last year. The cases are still too numerous in all districts, but specially in Kánara, Ahmadnagar and Poona.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Dhárwár ...	327	Khándesh ...	13
Bijápur ...	114	Násik ...	186
Belgaum ...	259	Ahmadnagar.	247
Kánara ...	208	Poona ...	516
Ratnágiri...	144	Sholápur ..	252
		Sátára ...	732
Total ...	1,052	Total ...	1,946

District Survey Offices.

18. The table shows greater detail, especially as regards the extent of arrears and their disposal:—

District.	Number of Cases received necessitating correction in Survey Papers.			Number of Akarbands.			Number of Maps and Field Books corrected.	Number of extracts from Field Books sent to Circle Inspectors.	Number of extracts from Survey Books supplied to Revenue Officers and Petitioners.	Number of Maps supplied to Village and other Officers and Petitioners.
	Received during the year, including arrears of past year.	Disposed of during the year.	Arrears on 1st August.	Received during the year, including arrears of past year.	Corrected during the year.	Remaining to be corrected on 1st August.				
Dhárwár	84	66	18	43	40	3	805	1,992	643	421
Bijápur	80	79	1	80	79	1	632	549	7	179
Belgaum	41	38	3	41	38	3	139	1,250	2	262
Ratnágiri	892	598	294	465	245	220	278	82	75	155
Kánara...	68	67	1	250	172	78	6,244	1,054	5	406
Khándesh	98	51	47	241	90	151	142	210	51	300
Násik	213	206	7	213	51	162	251	286	378	570
Ahmadnagar	106	83	23	152	88	64	219	466	207	1,249
Poona	275	221	54	135	111	54	330	427	706	1,214
Sholápur	39	38	1	39	38	1	36	853	6	365
Sátára	56	53	3	69	66	3	92	355	228	627

The District Survey Office of Ahmadabad, located at Surat, has sent no return. Ratnágiri is still greatly in arrears owing, no doubt, to the numerous partitions, which employ a special staff of surveyors. Kánara cannot get to date till the forest settlement is done. In Poona, the move to the new record room and the sorting of maps interfered with progress. The high figures of the last column are due to large indents for maps by the Forest Department in some districts. The re-arrangement of the survey records in the Southern Division, to correspond with the arrangement from the first adopted in the Central Division, was completed in Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara, and little remains in Dhárwár. In Ratnágiri this work has not yet been attempted. The duplication of certain survey records to provide the maximum of immunity against loss by fire has been completed in the Central Division. In the Southern Division about two-thirds has been accomplished at a cost of Rs. 7,520. The whole should now be done before next report and within the estimate (Rs. 13,500).

Fee Receipts.—The usual table is appended :—

District.	Fees on account of supply of			Fees for making corrections in Survey Papers.	Total.
	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants direct.	Extracts from Survey Papers to applicants through Circle Inspectors.	Village Maps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárwár	29	170	181	6	386
Bijápur	8	9	20	...	37
Belgaum	2	28	221	1	252
Kánara	5	89	20	1	115
Ratnágiri	43	...	144	...	187
Total ...	87	296	586	8	977
Khándesh	...	34	6	1	41
Násik	48	3	2	13	66
Ahmadnagar	1	48	15	17	81
Poona	25	170	95	6	296
Sholápur	7	185	45	9	246
Sátára	61	52	14	8	135
Total ...	142	492	177	54	865

There is a marked falling off, which is largely due to a reduced charge for extracts with sketches from field books applied for by Circle Inspectors, but charged against sub-divisions made at the instance of private occupants.

19. *Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture.*—The designation "Divisional Inspector" has been superseded to accentuate the principle that the Land Record staff should be distinct from the regular Revenue staff Mr. Young returned from leave in March, 4 months after his *locum tenens* Mr. Forbes, had reverted to the Gujarát Survey. For that time, Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás, Personal Assistant to the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, held charge with much credit. Mr. Forbes also performed the duties with energy and tact. In the Southern Division, Mr. Lushington has held charge since his return from leave in November.

The following table shows the extent of test taken :—

District.	Number of Ta'lukas		Total Number of Circles.	Daftars examined.	Crop, Waste and Boundary-mark Inspection.		Complete Boundary-mark Inspection.		Measuring.		Annual Census tested (number of entries).	Birth and Death Registers (number of tested entries).	Number of Villages in which Statistical Returns were checked.
	Total.	Visited.			In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.	In how many Circles.	Marks tested.	In how many Circles.	Survey Numbers tested.			
Southern Division.													
Dhárwár	11	4	28	9	4	22	1	152	...	...	45	22	2
Bijápur	8	5	24	13	10	48	...	...	...	...	137	45	8
Belgaum	7	5	24	9	4	16	2	298	2	12	303	47	10
Ratnágiri...	9	2	6	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kánara	8	2	23	7	1	13	2	226	2	2	...	...	...
Total current year ...	43	18	105	42	20	104	5	676	4	14	465	114	20
Total past year ...	43	18	105	38	14	52	5	427	4	20	397	30	19
Central Division.													
Khándesh	16	2	48	4	5	18	...	...	1	...	26	24	5
Násik	12	4	35	10	11	47	...	...	3	...	74	64	12
Ahmadnagar	11	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	8	3	23	6	6	26	...	...	4	...	65	79	10
Sholápur...	7	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátara	11	4	32	9	...	...	5	308	4	...	26	23	7
Total current year ...	65	16	190	29	22	91	5	308	12	...	191	190	34
Total past year ...	65	18	190	31	11	90	11	234	6	...	322	313	...

The test compares favourably with last year and points to activity in travelling. In the Southern Division the crop record was checked in all the districts, while in the Central Division the districts of Khándesh and Násik, in which this record had not been checked for two consecutive seasons, came under inspection. No field work at all was tested in Ahmadnagar and Sholápur. It cannot be forgotten that in the Central Division especially the Superintendent cannot visit all parts of his charge every year. The Superintendents were not able to take much test of measurement work done. The cases are very scattered, it is true; but they should endeavour to include such test in their tours. The District Inspectors were examined in field surveying in two districts in the Central Division and in four in the Southern Division. The District Inspectors of Dhárwár, Kánara and Ratnágiri, who were newly appointed last year, were declared competent to take independent test of measurement. All the District Inspectors are now efficient in this respect except those of Khándesh and Bijapur appointed during the year. Mr. Lushington tested the ordinary inspection work of 3 District Inspectors. He also tested the work of the Inspectors specially employed on measurements in connection with the Gokák Canal Reservoir, settled a boundary between two Jághir villages in the Chandgad Mahál, and went to Miraj as a Government delegate in connection with the partition of a saranjám.

All the district survey offices were examined during the year. The Superintendents paid attention as usual to the inspection of the Circle Inspectors' records, as well as to the village and táluka statistical records. As the correctness of these statistical records is important for future revisions of rates, the more they come under inspection of the Superintendents—the framers of the future revision proposals—the better. The inspection report on each district was submitted to the Collector by the Superintendents as usual with comments by the Director.

20. The opinions expressed by the Superintendents as to the Land Record staff generally are summarized below :—

Central Division.—Circle Inspectors' crop, waste and boundary-mark inspection work was found fair in Násik, but rather unsatisfactory in Poona. The complete boundary-mark inspection and check census were generally satisfactory. As to village officers, a slight improvement was observed in Násik in crop inspection, but there was no perceptible improvement in the village cattle census, or in the registration of births and deaths. Marked improvement was noticed in the Circle Inspectors' paper work. The irregularities in the village and táluka statistical records were found mostly due to inattention to standing orders. The work at all the district survey offices was found

to be generally satisfactory under the efficient supervision of the District Inspectors. Both Messrs. Pádhye and Kirane (District Inspectors of Poona and Sátára) have maintained their high character for energy and efficiency. Messrs. Jagde and Phadke (Sholápur and Ahmadnagar) seem to have been doing good work.

Southern Division.—The District Inspectors have worked well except in Belgaum. In both Kánara and Bijápur, the District Inspectors were hampered by sickness. The work in the district survey offices was satisfactory; and in spite of the heavy arrears there is an improvement in the Ratnágiri office, and the staff is working well.

21. *Revision Settlements.*—During the year, in the Southern Division, the Superintendent submitted proposals for the Mandangad Peta and Khed Táluka of the Ratnágiri District. Both the reports were received by the Director from the Collector. The Khed proposals are still with the Director, pending a reference to Government. In the Southern Division the Superintendent's time is greatly absorbed by preparation of proposals for revised rates.

In the Central Division Mr. Young made the measurement and classification of a hitherto unsurveyed inám village through the Circle Inspector staff last year, and has now submitted a report to enable the Collector to fix the judi. Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám Bhagvándás conducted four crop experiments. Mr. Lushington was unable for the third year to make any at all. Both the Superintendents during the tour paid close attention to testing the entries in circle books. While travelling through the Chándor and Málegaon tálukas of the Násik District, the Acting Superintendent, C. D., Mr. Ichhárám, made a detailed and careful enquiry as to the different practices obtaining there in respect of the levy of assessment on lands irrigated from pakka or kacha bandháras and reported the result to the Collector of Násik. In the case of the first, consolidated soil and water rates were fixed at the survey, while in the latter lands are measured and assessed annually according to crop rates.

22. *Superior Test by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs.*—The following table is more complete than heretofore, but in Kánara, the test taken on fields or registers already tested by Circle Inspectors—which should only find place in the table—is not returned separately. The figures for Kánara cannot therefore be included. For this reason the figures also of one sub-division in Khándesh and two in Ahmadabad are omitted. In several tálukas the returns are similarly incomplete with regard to census and vital statistics.

District.	Sub-divisional Officers.				Mámlatdárs and Mahálkaris.			
	Subject of Test.							
	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.	Crop Record.	Boundary Marks.	Village Census.	Vital Statistics.
	Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register entries.		Number of Survey Numbers.		Number of Register entries.	
Dhárwár	222	427	178	233	3,941	4,997	8,831	7,211
Belgaum	141	174	165	23	668	827	699	348
Bijápur	156	154	189	97	192	461	670	1,214
Kánara	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Ratnágiri	2	144	3	3	73	87	...	14
Khándesh	596	885	396	728	1,259	1,642	294	84
Sátára	747	1,088	22	...	930	1,454	1,067	1,104
Sholápur	51	90	...	70	50	25	6	...
Ahmadnagar	740	849	823	847	755	1,080	451	542
Násik	31	163	...	...	405	389	103	545
Poona	66	133	36	13	937	1,148	573	1,293
Ahmadabad	...	247	...	...	1,339	2,297	1,264	1,634

In some respects the reported figures are more than doubtful. It appears pretty evident that under the head "boundary marks" are shown, in some cases at least, "the number of marks" and not the number of survey fields of which marks were examined. In this and in regard to other heads the Mámlatdárs' test in Dhárwár would almost appear impossible. At all events, it must have been hasty and therefore of little practical use in checking perfunctory work by the Inspectors.

Making allowances for the omissions and doubts above noticed, the work enjoined by Government has been satisfactorily accomplished, except in Poona, Sholápur and Násik, in the case of sub-divisional officers, and in Sholápur in that of Mámlatdárs.

The Collectors of Dhárwár, Bijápur and Ratnágiri took a personal test of the work of some of the Inspectors. In Kánara, the Collector thinks that the sub-divisional officers and Mámlatdárs took sufficient test. This is satisfactory in the absence of detailed figures.

23. Extracts are given below from the remarks made by the Collectors on the working of the Kanungo staff during the year in their administration reports or in memoranda forwarding the annual returns relating to the Circle Inspectors' work :—

Dhárwár.—"The Circle Inspectors' work is generally improving both in quantity and quality. The District Inspector's test was, as usual, thorough and satisfactory. The thoroughness of the Circle Inspectors' test of the village statistics has been the main cause of the improvement in the birth and death record. The work of the District Survey office though heavy was promptly disposed of. The Assistant in charge of the office has worked well. On the whole, the work done by the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory and their work was sufficiently supervised and checked."

Bijápur.—The present Collector Mr. Pánse.—"There is some improvement in the complete boundary-mark inspection. The supervision exercised by the Assistant Collectors is not at all sufficient."

Mr. Monteath.—"With one or two exceptions, the work of Circle Inspectors is good. But I have had to direct that if the Inspectors make their inspection before the Kulkarnis do theirs, a test of the Kulkarnis' inspection must be made afterwards. In a good many cases I found that the Kulkarnis having seen the Inspectors' inspection over, and thinking that a subsequent test was improbable, merely scamped the work and fudged the books. In several circles it has been impossible to arrange for continuous work. Inspectors have fallen ill, and there have not, in several cases, been fit men available to take their places. The work is not very popular, and although I have done my best to verify allegations of illness and some other causes of absence, I am not sure that the causes are always very serious. Some are trying to get back to ordinary revenue duties."

Belgaum.—"There is a distinct improvement in the general character of the work done by the Circle Inspectors this year. To this all the reports bear testimony more or less strongly, and my own observation confirms it. That the duties of the Circle Inspector are cordially disliked by all on whom they devolve, except such as have had the requisite training, physical and technical, is not to be gainsaid. Men transferred from the Revenue Department are nearly always eager to return after a short experience as Circle Inspectors, even on a reduced salary, and the difficulty in filling up vacancies, permanent or temporary, is often great and ever increasing. What we want is efficient reserve to fall back upon; and perhaps the easiest way to form it would be by appointing a few assistants on a small salary to travel with selected Circle Inspectors and under them to learn the work thoroughly. The special training would thus be acquired and fit men would be secured to take up the work at a moment's notice in the natural course. Some such expedient will probably become imperative before long. The District Inspector, Mr. Limaye, has at last been transferred elsewhere, and I am now hopeful that the important duties of his post will be conducted in a more useful and methodical manner. The success of the system, especially in its inspection, depends greatly on the personnel of the District Inspector, and it has hardly had a fair chance under the somewhat erratic control of the late Inspector."

Kánara.—"The appointments here are unpopular and the men suffer much from ill-health; one man now being absent on sick leave and the duties of many interrupted by sickness for days during the season, and much allowance in their work has to be made on this account. As a whole, I think they perform their duties as well as it will be possible to get them performed. The men, however, who have been trained in the survey, and are accustomed to constant out-door work, being better than those appointed from the ordinary kacheries. I quite agree with the District Inspector as to the great advantage which would arise from having paid shiknárs to take the place of Circle Inspectors, ill or otherwise absent on leave. Mr. Shesho Shrinivás has as in previous years taken the greatest interest in his work and has thoroughly satisfied me. The work (of village officers and Circle Inspectors) was fairly tested by all. Very little of the Circle Inspectors' work comes under the personal notice of the Collector, but on the whole the system works fairly and I think as well as any other that could possibly be tried."

Ratnágiri.—"I examined the work of three Circle Inspectors of Málvan and found the work of one Circle Inspector very unsatisfactory. He was sub. *pro tem.* only

and in consequence has not been confirmed. I fined several others in sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15, or cut their pay for the days on which the work was not satisfactory. Their work is all out-door work and being Brahmins this does not suit them, and they shirk as much as possible. Those who have come from the survey are constantly petitioning to be transferred to the Deccan, and those who were revenue clerks to be taken back to the revenue line. The daily standard of work has not yet been fixed, but I am in communication with the Superintendent, Land Revenue and Agriculture, about it. The year's work of the head-quarter office appears to be satisfactory, though as shown in his last paragraph by the District Inspector the survey records were given over in any thing but a satisfactory state. Mr. Dhume has worked well, takes much interest in his work, and has supervised his subordinates better than usual."

Khándesh.—"Except in a few cases, village officers did not without sufficient cause absent themselves from their villages at the time of the Circle Inspector's visit, and consequently the inspection work was not interfered with. The examination of registers of births and deaths and other statistical returns was regularly made; on the whole, the Inspectors have worked well considering that the duties they have to perform are so numerous and the staff which performs them not yet fully trained. The supervision of the village officers' work by the Circle Inspectors has improved the quality of the work, and the statistics of crop inspection and boundary-mark inspection are becoming every year more reliable. Encroachments on Government lands are more carefully watched, and registration of births and deaths is more carefully done than heretofore."

Násik.—"As regards Circle Inspectors I am still of the opinion I expressed last year, that their chief duty should be the training of the village officers and particularly the Kulkarnis to more accurate work. I observe that the First Assistant Collector, Mr. Stewart, holds much the same opinion, *viz.*, that a Circle Inspector is content with doing his own prescribed task and leaves the Kulkarni as he found him."

Ahmadnagar.—"Any irregularity on the part of the Circle Inspectors and village officers brought to notice by the local officers is immediately enquired into and dealt with on the merits of the case. There appears to be sufficient check over the work of this class of officers, and they have little opportunity of evading programme of the duties regarding which their time is so strictly mapped out by rules. Taking the work all round, the Collector is of opinion that it shows improvement over that of last year, and as it goes on becoming more and more familiar every year to all concerned, the difficulties now found particularly with respect to repairs of boundary marks will gradually disappear. Mr. Phadke performed a fair amount of work and has moved actively."

Poona.—The present Collector Mr. Silcock.—"Being new to the district, the undersigned is unable to make any comments on the returns. He would, however, add that he is quite satisfied with Mr. Pádhye's work, which is being performed in an able and satisfactory manner."

Mr. Porteous.—"Non-measurer Circle Inspectors have now shown improvement in their measurement work. The new system of agricultural inspection by Circle Inspectors has been working well. A good many errors and omissions in the birth and death registers were brought to light by the Circle Inspectors. Several encroachments on Government lands by private individuals were also brought to light, and there is little doubt but that they are doing useful work and are progressing satisfactorily."

Sholápur.—"The staff of Circle Inspectors continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The Divisional officers who send to this office monthly returns of the tests taken by them see no reason to change their opinion about the Circle Inspectors as a class. In the last year's report it was stated that the number of measurement, classification and partition cases had swollen. The Circle Inspectors were ordered to clear off all arrears, and the instructions have been attended to as far as possible. The vital statistics which are now subject to the special scrutiny of these officers, show decided improvement."

Sátára.—"The work by the Circle Inspector staff was on the whole fairly good. The undersigned has found Mr. Kiráne's work very satisfactory throughout the period of his having charge of Sátára."

Ahmadabad.—"In comparison with the preceding year the work done by the District Inspector and the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory."

II.—ANALYSIS OF DISTRICTS WITH REFERENCE TO SECURITY FROM FAMINE.

24. *Bombay Famine Code.*—The revised famine code which was submitted last year to the Government of India has been returned with certain modifications, which are being incorporated in the code before it is sent to press.

25. *Circle Book*—The character of the circle book has been described in former reports. It was introduced in 1893. It was ordered that the columns for that year should first be filled in, and that detail for each year should be punctually entered, the figures for back years, *i.e.*, the years which have elapsed since the introduction of current settlements up to the introduction of the circle book, should be entered as soon as feasible, in an abridged form. The abridgement consisted in the omission of figures, now somewhat difficult to obtain satisfactorily, or else of minor importance from a settlement point of view.

To ensure correctness of entries, a rough book was provided for each village, in which first entries were to be made. From this rough book two fair books were to be filled in, one to remain in the village, and the other in the táluka. The village copy is to be sent into the táluka annually, so that remarks entered by revenue and other inspecting officers may be transcribed into the táluka copy, and also that the village copy may receive the entries for another year. It is essential that the books should be kept to date.

The following table may now be given. Column 2 only shows villages for which the book is to be opened. In tálukas on the eve of revision, the Circle Book will be started as soon as settlement has been introduced. Column 3 shows progress as regards the entries since the introduction of the compilation. Columns 4 and 5 should show the same figure, for the village copy should be given without delay. As in most districts it has not, it is necessary to open the two columns in the table. The totals in columns 4 and 5 should not as in so many districts be far below that of column 3. The difference means that the Circle Inspectors have done their duty, and are waiting till the Mámlatdár has passed the rough book and made the opening of the fair books possible. It is possible that in some cases there is no want of attention on the Mámlatdár's part, and that difficulties have arisen, which must be settled before the fair books are commenced.

District.	Total number of finally surveyed Government villages.	Number of Villages in which Circle Books compiled since the year of its introduction (*i.e.* for 2 years).		
		Rough books	Village copies.	Táluka copies.
Dhárwár	1,273	1,212	481	434
Bijápur	975	935	...	...
Belgaum	912	875	160	160
Kánara	1,449	1,418	110	110
Ratnágiri ...	71	71	...	...
Khándesh ...	1,715	1,551	884	884
Násik	778	762	411	411
Ahmadnagar ...	1,165	1,162	516	444
Poona	981	701	213	195
Sholápur	665	581	...	...
Sátárá	384	384	384	384

Back entries have not yet received much attention. In future reports, information on the progress in that respect will be the chief feature of the table.

A few comments will now be made to show how far progress has been unavoidably checked, and how far back entries have been made:—

Dhárwár.—61 villages in arrears. Fair copies greatly behind time. Back entries, owing to early date of revision settlement, are very heavy. But in 4 tálukas are up to date. In 3 tálukas not begun. This is unsatisfactory.

Bijápur.—40 villages in arrears. Fair copies not made at all—a serious infringement of orders. Back entries have made only fair progress.

Belgaum.—37 villages in arrears. Back entries—in some parts for a long period have been filled in almost entirely; but the fair copies are in unnecessary arrears.

Kánara.—31 villages in arrears. Back entries reported to be up to date except in 2 tálukas and 1 mahál. Fair copies only made in one táluka.

Ratnágiri.—Only 2 tálukas can keep the Circle Book, for elsewhere there are no village registers.

Khándesh.—Column 2 refers only to 9 tálukas, for revision operations are in progress. Circle Book not opened for 164 villages. Of the villages in column 3, entries for one year only have been made in 775 villages, but of these they were due for only one year in 382 recently settled villages. The back entries are not numerous, and have been nearly all filled in for the village noted in column 3.

Násik.—Column 2 refers only to 9 out of 12 tálukas. Revision in progress in 3 tálukas. 16 villages in arrears. For the rest the back entries are fairly up to date, except in 2 tálukas.

Ahmadnagar.—Column 2 omits the villages of one táluka, where by great carelessness the work has not been attempted. Back entries have made fair progress. On the whole, progress good.

Poona.—280 villages in arrears. In 81 revision survey only introduced last year: in others work begun, except in 90 villages in which the Circle Book has not been opened. No explanation offered. Back entries filled in for 526 villages, but it is not clear whether all entries since introduction of present lease have been entered. Progress satisfactory in three tálukas.

Sholápur.—In 70 villages revision settlement only introduced in 1893-94, so that there are really only 14 villages in arrears. Back entries for about 20 years are in arrears in 4 tálukas. The fair books not opened. The work is very unsatisfactory.

Sátára.—Revision settlements only recently completed. Circle Books up to date in 6 previously settled tálukas. Back entries, which are few, are up to date. Progress quite satisfactory.

III.—COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND RENTAL IN PRECARIOUS TRACTS.

26. No action under the Famine Relief Code and no remission of revenue were needed in the tracts of precarious rainfall of the Deccan and Karnátak. The revenue was collected with ease, as the following facts will prove:—notices fell by 19 per cent.; distraints fell from a total of 81 to 62; and there were only 10 cases of forfeiture of land. In only a third of the cases of distraint was the property distrained actually sold, and of the 107 acres of land forfeited in the Násik district all but 10 acres were restored. The other cases of forfeiture occurred in Bijápur and Dhárwár, in both of which districts there was unnecessary reluctance to pay the revenue demand. The penalty provided by Section 148, Land Revenue Code, was exacted in 54 cases—3 in Ahmadnagar, 40 in Bijápur and 11 in Dhárwár.

IV.—MEASURES OF PROTECTION, including:—

(1) *Fodder Reserves and Arboriculture,*
(2) *Extension of Communication,*
(3) *Irrigation.*

(1).—*Arboriculture.*

27. No reports have been received as to the extension of fuel and fodder reserves.

(2).—*Extension of Communication.*

28. The Godhra-Ratlám line was extended over 70¼ miles.

(3).—*Irrigation.*

29. The area irrigated from Government canals shows an increase of 5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, though the revenue was a little less; but there is a substantial increase in the measure of protection during the year arising from two separate sources: one the impetus to well-sinking given by the large advances under the Land Improvement Act, which will be noticed further on; and the other, the direct expenditure by Government on village irrigation tanks. In Gujarát 38 and in the Karnátak 163 tanks were improved during the year at a cost of nearly one lákh.

In the Poona district, efforts are being made at the instance of the Irrigation Engineer to introduce rice under irrigation in the monsoon, where it has hitherto been almost unknown. Seed was obtained under a special sanction from Gujarát for distribution on condition of repayment on the crop. The assistance of Government was readily granted on proof of probable success by experiments made last year. In this matter the Superintendent of Farms co-operates with the Irrigation officers.

The deterioration noticed last year in an irrigation tank (Asundi) in the Dhárwár district has been further studied by the Superintendent of Farms, who thinks that wasteful use of the water and bad cultivation are the causes. Improvement will come from experience. This view has been accepted, and expenditure on drainage channels has been negatived as likely only to produce very temporary improvement, incommensurate with the cost.

A valuable enquiry has been made by the Agricultural Chemist at the instance of the Agricultural Department on the extraordinary value put on certain wells in Gujarát, for watering tobacco, as compared with the low estimation of other wells in the same tract. Dr. Leather was accompanied in this enquiry by Mr. Middleton, Professor of Agriculture at the Baroda College. Most of the wells examined are in Baroda territory, but like conditions exist in British tracts adjoining. Analyses of the soils irrigated as well as of the well water were made. Probably Dr. Leather will in time publish his results in detail. It will suffice if they are generally noticed here. The water was found to contain usually a very small amount of potash, but in some cases, on the other hand, the amount was exceptionally large. It was usually rich in magnesia, sulphuric acid, and chlorine, but lime was not large in amount. The special feature was the extraordinary variation in the percentage of nitric acid, and it was evident that the local estimation of the value of the water varied directly with the supply of this valuable plant food. In the soils both potash and phosphoric acid were plentiful, but nitric acid very scant. The conclusion is clear, that the special value of the good wells arises from the needed supply of nitrogen. It may be further said that the enquiry points to the great benefit which will arise from artificially supplying nitrogen in the manure, in the form of nitrate of potash, where the well water is not of itself sufficient to yield the amount required for a full crop of tobacco. Some curious facts were disclosed. Some of the good wells are close to those the water of which is deficient in nitric acid. The water of the good wells is sparingly used for each plot of tobacco, one watering from such wells being given, the irrigation being continued from the poor wells. The analyses show that the one watering affords all the nitric acid required.

It is hoped that opportunities for experimental cultivation of tobacco and allied crops will be found to make practical use of the ascertained facts now reported. In Poona Mr. Mollison has gauged the effect of saltpetre on brinjals, a near relative of tobacco, with gratifying results.

V.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS, INCLUDING FARMS.

A.—Experimental Farms.

Poona Farm.

30. The report for 1894-95 is unusually detailed, owing to the completion of one year's trials in the cane experiments at Mánjri. It was, however, published in August.

The farm cost Government only Rs. 611, but the dairy in spite of a severe visitation of rinderpest was worked with a profit of Rs. 267. The Mánjri trials were expensive owing to the large cost of initial tillage and of manure. The figures for the Mánjri trials were as follows:—

	Rs.
Rent of land	... 484
Cultivation	... 1,743
Manures	... 2,533
Other charges	... 2,443
Total	... 7,203.

The recoveries amounted to only Rs. 3,215. The deficit is for many reasons likely to be largely made up in future years.

The farm is primarily a dairy farm. The adjunct stock farm at Mánjri, 8 miles from Poona, makes it now possible to study the milk breeds of India in a systematic manner. The stock farm is sufficiently extensive for the purpose and is otherwise well suited. Young stock can be reared under favourable conditions,

and considerable progress has been made in "breeding for milk". Necessarily on the Poona Farm fodders suitable for milk cattle are the important crops. These have been tested on an extensive scale this year and in former years. Other crops have not been neglected. The improvement of seed and the distribution of seed of proved worth has received some attention. Implements, indigenous and others, have had fair trial. The cropping of the farm, the management and feeding of the cattle and the improved methods practised in the dairy, each afford thorough practical instruction to the agricultural students attending the College of Science and to others who care to take advantage.

This year *sundhia* (S. cernuum), *nilva* (S. vulgare), imphee (S. saccharatum), American sugar sorghum (S. saccharatum) and teosente (Reana luxurians) were tested side by side. The general results in respect of these fodders, deduced from the experience of this and previous years, are as under:—They do much better in the Deccan during the rains than under irrigation either in the cold or hot weather. In fact, American sorghum seed did not germinate when sown in the cold season though the land was irrigated. It lay dormant in the soil and germinated freely at its proper season when the monsoon rain came. *Sundhia jowári* yields a finer quality of fodder and gave generally better results than any other cereal fodder crop tested. It yields in an average year as much per acre as *nilva* or any other local variety, and matures at least a fortnight earlier. It gives its best results on good land in good condition in a year of well-distributed rainfall. It is subject to rust and to lodge during very wet weather, and it does not withstand drought so well as local varieties. In Gujarát it has been cultivated probably for centuries, and its adaptability there to succeed as a hot-weather irrigated crop and to withstand drought is rather a contrast to its behaviour in the Deccan. Both imphee and the American sorghum on good land in good condition yielded uncommonly well and matured quicker than *nilva* and withstood drought better than *sundhia*. The stalks of imphee and the American sugar sorghums are fine compared with ordinary *jowári*, but are coarser than *sundhia*, and there is consequently some wastage in feeding; but the feeding values of these fodders cannot be doubted. Both are very rich in saccharine matter. The American sorghums contain nearly 10 per cent. sugar in the mostly mature stalks. American sorghum as a grain crop will rank well in comparison with ordinary millets. The grain is large and plump, and the grain head takes the form of a graceful drooping panicle which affords no foothold for birds. This is an obvious advantage. The local variety *nilva* may perhaps be trusted to do better in an unfavourable season than any of the others, and this would be especially the case if grown on light soil. The value of teosente (Reana luxurians) as a useful fodder plant in the Deccan may be discounted. It takes a much longer time to mature than any of those mentioned above. It is an exhaustive crop. It yields well on good soil in a year of good rainfall. It tillers freely and therefore requires a small seed rate, but the stalks are very coarse and woody. In a year of scant rainfall it does not succeed it, and cannot withstand drought.

The experiments as to the rates of seeding for sorghum fodders and crops of similar habit of growth have generally proved that thick seeding increases the outturn and improves the quality by making the stalks thinner. Thick seeding succeeds best on deep soil in good condition with an average well-distributed rainfall. It does well on light soil if the rainfall is sufficient and the soil in good heart. If the rainfall is deficient, or the crop passes through a period of drought, a thinner rate of seeding will give better results on deep black soil retentive of moisture, and much better results on the red soil. On the latter a thickly sown crop is more apt to wither during prolonged dry weather than a thinly sown crop.

Guinea grass suffered as in the previous year from an irregular supply of canal water in the hot weather. Though it has no particular season, guinea grass grows with more vigour in the rains than at other times. It will pay to replant this fodder after three years. If the established crop is in regular rows it is not necessary to change the area, sets chopped off from the old stumps being planted in furrows. Lucerne was as susceptible to disease and insect pest as before, and the dressing of copper sulphate has had no beneficial effect on the

crop. On the other hand, lucerne with guinea grass has done well, but it is too early to draw any conclusion. So far the progress made by the Mauritius water grass is satisfactory. Cattle like it. Egyptian clover failed, its seedlings making no progress. Of the two varieties of dolichos (*Vál* and *Chola*, D. lablab and D. catiang), which are excellent rotation fodder crops to rotate with the millets, *chola* succeeds well in the rainy season, while *vál* does better in the cold weather either with or without irrigation. Both are excellent green fodder for dairy cattle and can be fed with little or no waste. The comparative experiment with the Gujarát *bájro* and the Deccan *bájri*, both varieties of Pennisetum typhoideum, has gone to confirm the results obtained in the previous year that *bájro* yields better, but requires better treatment than *bájri*. The indigenous *bájri* is better suited than *bájro* for the very light soils of the Deccan. In the year under report, *bájro* yielded on good land in fair condition 68 per cent. better than *bájri*. Among other experiments it has been proved that the indigenous practice of nipping off the leading shoots of gram plants increases outturn, and that fish manure in combination with saltpetre is a most effective and economical manure for brinjals (Solanum melongena), giving much better results than castor cake and nitre, or dissolved bones and nitre. The nitre was applied as a top dressing, and its effect was more remarkable and more remunerative than the other manures applied. Fish manure alone was much more effective and profitable than castor cake alone and still more effective than dissolved bones alone. The last named manure was applied at a loss.

The sugarcane experiments conducted at Mánjri have been fully described by the Superintendent of Farms in an appendix to the annual report of the Poona Farm. Only such results as may be assumed for all practical purposes to be conclusive are noticed below. The American sorghums as a sugar crop have comparatively failed. The percentage of sugar in the mature stalks is much less than the reputed percentage found in the same varieties when grown in America, and the yield of sugar per acre is too small in India to be remunerative. The cost of preparing the stalks for the mill is large compared with sugarcane owing to the much larger number of sorghum stalks per acre and the difficulty of removing the numerous side leaves. The practice of trashing, wrapping and tying up sugarcane as practised at Bassein near Bombay has been found to be in no way economical in the Poona District. If anything, the crop with the additional cost of these operations yielded less than the ordinary crop. The practice nevertheless has its advantages in isolated fields; because tying prevents lodging and consequent reduction in the percentage of sugar, and wrapping protects the crop from jackals and pigs which in an isolated field often do great harm.

As the Agricultural Chemist could not undertake in time the analyses of the several manures intended to be experimented with, the quantity of manure applied was based on the reputed percentages in the manure; but subsequent analyses have shown that the estimates in almost all cases were either above or below the actuals. In spite of this drawback, certain results have been obtained which may be recorded. Nitrogen in immediately available condition (as it exists in nitre) is the most important element of nutrition for sugarcane. Sugarcane sets contain very little nourishment for young shoots, and these are starved unless nitrogen in immediately available form is present in the soil in sufficient quantity. A check in growth at the early stage is never afterwards recovered. Even germination depends in a remarkable manner upon the manure applied. The results go to prove that those manures which yield up easily their elements of nutrition under the influence of irrigation, give the best results. The following manures, in the order named, were most successfully employed:—fish manure, poudrette, castor cake and *karanj* (Pongamia glabra) cake. Dissolved bones and nitre gave a large outturn, but the cost was prohibitive. Cattle dung owing presumably to its slow action gave only a middling crop, and bones alone gave poor results. Other manures were employed, but those above named call for special notice. Like other crops sugarcane suffers from shade. Shaded cane yielded 31 per cent. less than unshaded cane.

The watering experiment is continued, though one year's results are sufficient to show that frequent light irrigation, especially in the hot weather, gives a considerably greater outturn than less frequent heavy irrigation. The latter

method is that which prevails perhaps unavoidably in the district when canal water is used; but when well water is used, the cultivator irrigates lightly and often. There is more advantage in applying manure at intervals partly before and partly during growth as a top dressing than in applying only before plantation. The incidental result obtained from the experiment is that manure applied entirely before sowing ripens the crop earlier than otherwise, and that a quick acting manure ripens sugarcane sooner than a slow acting manure. The Mauritius varieties of cane did well as a crop, but yielded a less percentage of sugar than the local variety called *Pundia*. The Mánjri experimental fields and the adjoining land have been purchased to admit of the scheme being extended.

Dairy.

31. The working of the dairy was not so profitable as in the previous year, owing to an outbreak of rinderpest, which resulted in the death of 34 head of cattle. The disease first broke out in unweaned calves which had necessarily to be separated from their dams. The maternal instinct of Indian cattle being very strong, this separation resulted in a diminished yield of milk to an extent of 36 per cent. within a week. This fall represented a daily loss of Rs. 18. The significant facts about the disease are that indigenous breeds escaped contagion to a far greater extent than exotic breeds, that young buffalo and cow calves died very quickly, and that cows advanced in pregnancy were hopeless cases. The most effective medicine was carbolic acid given in gruel consisting of linseed boiled with rice, fresh separated milk and water. The City of Bombay, which set the example to other cities in the matter of introducing improved dairy machinery, has naturally become the great centre of butter-making for India and also for export. About 3 lákhs rupees worth of dairy apparatus have been sold, and so far the progress made by new industry is extremely satisfactory; but the industry is likely to suffer greatly unless those employed in it mend their ways in the matter of cleanliness.

The Mánjri Farm affords good facilities for breeding experiments. Professional milkmen are keen to buy farm bred bulls, being specially partial to Gir bulls, which they use in single carts as well as for mating with Gir cows. The indigenous Deccan breed, which is the outcome of natural conditions, will not derive any benefit from these bulls. There is no practical method of improving the Deccan cattle except by using selected bulls of the Deccan breed. The experience gained by the Superintendent of Farms about dairy cattle and dairying has been embodied in two numbers of agricultural ledgers which are separately published and for which there is a large private, as well as official, demand.

Surat Farm.

32. Nothing except green manuring with *san* (Crotolaria juncea) has been done on the Surat farm. The plans of the proposed farm buildings have been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. It is hoped that the farm work will be started from the next financial year.

Nadiád Farm.

33. As heretofore the working of this private farm is carried on with the ready advice and inspection of the Superintendent of Farms. Though the supervision by the members of the Managing Committee was closer and better than in the previous year, the farm is still without a full-time Superintendent. Poor cultivators were allowed credit at the seed depôt; but the sales fell from Rs. 400 to Rs. 236. The falling off has been attributed to cultivators using as seed the produce of seed bought in the previous year.

Hyderabad Farm.

34. This farm continues in the possession of the District Local Board, which lets it for cultivation.

Empress Gardens.

35. The management as last year remains under the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India. The proposal made last year that European seed should be obtained from the Himalayan stores having been found impracticable

owing to the prices charged being higher than those obtaining in the gardens, the Society has to resort to the former course of importing seed direct from Europe. It is intended to build a store-room for the safe preservation of seed. A good deal of attention is given to the propagation of fruit trees, but it is to be regretted that attempts to revive viticulture have given somewhat discouraging results owing to the appearance of mildew. The management of the gardens was more economical than in the previous year. While the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,684 as against Rs. 8,619, the receipts rose from Rs. 5,814 to Rs. 7,623, reducing the net cost to Rs. 1,060, a sum slightly in excess of one-third of the amount guaranteed by Government.

The annual flower show which is held under the auspices of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India came off on the 4th and 5th September.

B.—Miscellaneous Experiments.

36. In Sind, efforts to introduce soft white Mozaffarnagar wheat, new varieties of rapeseed, and acclimatized American cotton have been continued. Small success was secured with wheat and rapeseed. Where the rapeseed survived the frost, its quality was encouraging. The Commissioner thinks that the efforts should not yet be abandoned. But the failure of the cotton trials gives no hope of the utility of continuance of the experiment. Nor were the results in Ahmadabad more hopeful. Suakim cotton in Karáchi failed altogether. Egyptian cotton was tried in Surat, but the crop was destroyed by excessive rain. In preparation for a sounder method of improving cotton, selected seed from Gujarát was sown at Poona. The crop was good, but the staple coarser than in Gujarát. Till the Surat Farm is available, the selection system cannot be inaugurated with proper conditions.

37. Unencouraging efforts at Mahábaleshwar with Saháranpur strawberries and in Gujarát with indigo, as also at Sholápur, are reported. The Junágad Darbár apparently has satisfied itself that it cannot produce indigo with profit.

38. So far little can be said as to the trials with *sabai* grass, noticed in paragraph 29 of last year's report. It appears that with light irrigation on light soil the grass does well, but in richer soil it runs to stalk. It is from a leafy plant that the maximum of fibre is to be obtained.

39. *The disposal of nightsoil.*—At the instance of the Poona Cantonment Committee, the Allahabad shallow-bed system was put on trial in a small plot. It was successful so far as the removal of nightsoil is concerned, but financially it cannot compare with the poudrette system so beneficially established in Poona.

40. *Utilization of Bones as manure.*—The export increases apace. Even over last year's high figure, the present year shows an increase of no less than 66 per cent., a marvellous increase. But the increase in value is over 80 per cent., showing that the inducements for export are greater than ever.

On the other hand, the sugarcane trials at Mánjri, as has been shown, afford strong reason to believe that it will not be found profitable to use bones as manure. On this point it is too early to draw positive conclusions beyond those ventured (paragraph 30 above), *viz.*, that even where bones contain an amount of nitrogen, equal to the full requirements of the cane crop, the slowness of action results in an inadequate effect. Even where quicker action is stimulated by dissolving the bones, so far results have been disappointing. By "disappointing" must be understood the conclusion that a large source of manure supply appears unlikely to come into use profitably at a time when every incentive to increase the supply of available manure exists. On the other hand, if bones, from conditions not yet fully understood, are not a profitable manure, the increased export may be viewed with complacency.

The Hubli Bone-meal mill has increased its outturn, and nearly half the meal has apparently been used as manure in spice and perhaps coffee gardens in the Wynaad.

The export was principally to the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium.

C.— Crop Diseases and Pests.

Potato disease.

41. The English potatoes imported in 1893 arrived in so bad a condition that it was not safe to distribute them for seed. Those found sound were sown on the Poona Farm as a monsoon crop so as to produce a safe and larger supply for sale for the cold-weather sowing. The crop suffered from excessive July rain and flooding of the river. There was also some appearance of ring disease, but every precaution was taken to remove diseased plants as they were seen to wither. The whole produce, about 9 tons, as against an estimated yield of 20 tons, was distributed at full market rates to cultivators in every potato-growing district including Sind. But the supply was not nearly equal to the demand. The cultivators of the Poona district who obtained English potatoes from this Department three years ago were keen to buy. Results have been reported from most of the districts and are generally favourable, especially as regards the variety "Supreme". The most remarkable result is reported by the Collector of Ahmadabad. The seed potatoes sown in *bhatha* land and manured with castor-oil cake yielded fully 18-fold. The produce was generally free from disease. In this connection it is curious to note that the Borsad crop in the Kaira district was badly diseased, while the crop in Kaira itself yielded more than 16 times the seed. Indents have again been received for seed, but the area available on the Poona Farm is necessarily small this year, and the supply will be very small.

Efforts to combat with the potato disease have not been fully successful. Copper sulphate applied with irrigation was certainly effective to a considerable extent, but it is costly and requires careful application, and the treatment would require to be general to be effective. Imported potatoes appear to resist the disease at the outside for four generations, and the cultivators cannot afford to pay more than half the cost price of imported potatoes.

The disease has been so rife in Poona that cultivators have to a great extent planted onions instead of potatoes. If this practice be generally adopted, the fields will get clear of the disease in time.

At the suggestion of the Commissary General, Bombay Command, steeping potatoes before planting in a bath of sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of potash was tried on the Poona Farm, but the potatoes thus treated failed to germinate. The experiment is being tried with a weaker solution. The disease has appeared in the potatoes raised from the absolute seed (paragraph 30 of last report). Mr. Mollison has been watching the progress of this experiment, in the hope of securing a strong stock, but the work of 5 years has now disappeared, for the tubers have succumbed to the ring disease.

Entomology.

42. The year under report, as the one preceding it, was fairly free from insect pests, the mere appearance of locusts, unattended by any injury, having been reported only in 2 or 3 season reports from Shikárpur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Copies of the wheat-weevil lesson-sheet in all the vernaculars (Gujaráti, Maráthi, Kánarese and Sindhi) and those of locust sheet in Maráthi have been distributed, and the rest are under preparation in the Photozinco Office.

The Government of India have decided that Mr. E. C. Cotes, the Entomologist of the Indian Museum, who under the previous arrangement should have visited Bombay in 1896-97, should settle his future tours in the light of experience gained in his visit to Assam in 1895-96.

D.—Tagái Advances.

43. The following table is similar to that given last year:—

Province.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Under the Land Improvement Act.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.	Under the Land Improvement Act.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gujarát	17,680	15,947	33,627	38,360	52,918	91,278
Deccan	81,660	18,955	1,00,615	1,37,960	20,378	1,58,338
Karnátak	3,10,810	4,635	3,15,445	4,70,175	2,260	4,72,435
Konkan	32,955	12,692	45,647	41,575	10,606	52,181
Sind	53,293	60,681	1,13,974	64,614	72,637	1,37,251
Total ...	4,96,398	1,12,910	6,09,308	7,52,684	1,58,799	9,11,483

Note.—The figures for 1893-94 are those published in Jamábandi reports.

The increase of about 50 per cent. shown by the figures is satisfactory, especially as the increase is largely in loans for permanent improvement. The district officers have made strenuous efforts to popularize these advances, which are now fairly understood by the rayats. These efforts are in some districts sparingly made, because of the difficulty found in dealing with applications without a special staff. In Dhárwár, however, this difficulty has been removed by the provision of an additional establishment of three clerks as a tentative measure. In Kánara an attempt has been made to judge whether the intended improvement will pay a fair return before granting the advance. It would seem sufficient if officers satisfy themselves that the money is safe and is spent on the object for which it is borrowed. In Gujarát and Sind the advances for permanent improvements were much less than those made for purchases of seed, bullocks, &c.; while in the Deccan, Karnátak, and the Konkan together 95 per cent. of the sums advanced were for permanent improvement of land.

In Gujarát the advances rose 171 per cent. In Broach they were made wholly for purchase of seed and cattle, and show a marked increase over the preceding year. This sudden rise is accounted for by the somewhat straitened condition of cultivators consequent upon two successive unfavourable seasons. This is the district whence two years ago a recommendation came to lower the rate of interest. In Surat Rs. 30,000 were granted for permanent improvements. In the Panch Máháls, most of the advances were made in the head-quarter táluka of Godhra through the exertions of the Mámlatdár. The Bhils of the eastern tálukas are too completely in the hands of the local money-lenders to benefit by Government assistance. As regards Kaira, Mr. Atkins notes that "for the Pátidár class, tagái is rarely required, for the rate of interest charged by money-lenders is extraordinarily low." This remark is, to a great extent, true of most of the flourishing Kunbi villages of Gujarát.

Most of the advances in the Deccan and Karnátak for permanent improvements were applied to sinking wells and raising field embankments. In the Karnátak large sums were also spent on eradicating deep-rooted grasses, Dhárwár alone taking Rs. 1,70,000 for this improvement. In only two districts, Khándesh and Násik, were important sums advanced for purchasing seed and cattle. These advances were made principally to cultivators belonging to the Bhils and similar backward classes. A curious notion of dignity is reported to exist among Khándesh Kunbis: "as Bhils borrow money from Government, it is *infra dig.* for a Kunbi to do it."

In the Konkan, Ratnágiri alone shows any progress worth mentioning; but here the difficulty is that much of the land is under dual ownership, in which the Khot gives no inducement to the tenant to improve the land. Nevertheless even in the 2 rayatwári tálukas, the spirit of improvement appears backward. In Kolába, permanent improvements were largely directed towards the conversion of dry-crop into rice land. Thána shows a decrease, but much of the land is owned by money-lenders and non-cultivating landlords. Kánara is the only district in the Konkan where the system seems likely to flourish, though there is a temporary fall in the figures this year.

Except in the Upper Sind Frontier District, where the season was favourable, Sind shows increases in every district. The permanent improvements were chiefly sinking and repairing wells, clearing *karias* and canals, and constructing sluices. In Thar and Párkar, a special grant of Rs. 2,500 was made to repair embankments washed away by floods when it was found that Zamindárs were raising money at high rates of interest.

E.—Improved Agricultural Implements.

44. During the year, the Swedish Turn-furrow and Ransome's Turn-wrest ploughs and the centrifugal sugar-refiner were tried. The Swedish plough, now very popular in Madras black-soil tracts, did fair work on the Poona Farm; but on the Surat Farm, four pairs of powerful Gujarát bullocks were unable to work after the soil had hardened. Ransome's Turn-wrest plough is lighter in draft than the heavy Deccan plough. This plough appears to be better suited to the conditions of Indian agriculture than any other Turn-furrow plough yet tried. The trial given to the centrifugal sugar-refiner was incomplete, but its outturn of sugar seems to be insufficient for profitable use.

F.—Wheat and Cotton Trade.

45. Bombay shared with Karáchi and Calcutta the general decline in the exports of Indian wheat. The unusually abundant harvest in the United States slackened the demand from this country, and in some parts of Central India, on which Bombay depends for its export wheat trade, the season was very bad. Karáchi has further distanced Bombay and appears to have become *the* port of shipment for Indian wheat. In sympathy with the decline in the exports of wheat, the trade in wheat flour also declined, but it is noticed that exports to the United Kingdom improved by 66 per cent. The bulk of the exports went to Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, the East African coast and Egypt.

Exports of cotton also show a decline, and here, too, the American crop has helped the decline. Again the cotton harvest was not even an average one in many provinces, and there was an increased demand for mill consumption. This raised the price above the level of prices in the European markets. In spite of this rise in price, China and Japan have found it profitable to take more Indian cotton than last year.

46. The official forecasts for cotton, wheat and oil-seeds were published as usual. The divergence shown by these reports from the actuals is confined within reasonable limits as far as area is concerned.

VI.—HORSE AND CATTLE BREEDING AND VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Civil Veterinary Department.

47. The Government of India have put forward a revised scheme for a subordinate civil veterinary staff. The suggestions and criticism of Local Governments have been invited. The plan is not very different from that sketched out in paragraph 48 of last report.

It may be stated thus:—The ultimate aim is to provide a body of fairly trained men to work in the districts and villages. By degrees it is hoped that every táluka will maintain a Veterinary Assistant, and every important municipality a veterinary dispensary, and that Government will provide a Senior Veterinary Assistant for every three or four districts to inspect the subordinate staff.

The scheme contemplates the addition to the Bombay Veterinary College of a veterinary school to train the men to work as Veterinary Assistants. The pay of such men to be met by Local Bodies, Government only meeting the cost of Senior Veterinary Assistants, who must be graduates of the College. The pay proposed for Assistants ranges between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40, service being non-pensionable. The pay for Senior Assistants to be from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175.

This is not the place to criticize these details, but they are open to criticism, in that they will clash with the steps hitherto taken in Bombay.

Horse, Mule, and Cattle-breeding.

48. The Superintendent travelled in twelve districts, and visited Cutch, Bhávnagar, Vánkáner, Morvi, Pálitána, Wadhván, Pálanpur, Miraj, and Kolhápur. He acted as President, Examining Board, Veterinary College, Bombay, inspected veterinary dispensaries and stallion stands, including State paddocks, attended shows, and purchased young stock, stallions, and remounts. The administration of the Department under Veterinary Captain Morgan has continued satisfactory.

There were 67 stallions on the register at the close of the year as against 73 last year. The scarcity of high-class Arabs was so great that the Superintendent could not purchase suitable animals for the maximum price (Rs. 1,500) fixed. Government have, however, raised the maximum to Rs. 2,000, and the Superintendent has made definite arrangements to import Arab stallions specially for the Civil Veterinary Department.

The number of stallions actually at stud-work was 55·75, a smaller percentage of effective stallions than in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to a greater number of stallions being kept at the Ahmadnagar Depôt for acclimatization or treatment. The rise from 5·4 to 15 in the percentage of casualties is due to a large number of old and worn out horses being destroyed. Though the total number of mares covered showed a falling off (1,869 against 2,017), the average number of mares covered per stallion showed an improvement (33·52 against 31·90). The only Local Board stallion owned by the Hyderabad Local Board covered 32 mares as against 5 during the previous year.

The percentage of produce showed a slight improvement (27·3 against 26·3). Out of the number of remounts purchased (685 against 461), only 14 per cent. were the known produce of Government stallions.

Castration showed considerable improvement (171 against 109), but the number is still unsatisfactory. 433 mares were branded.

The number of donkey stallions at the close of the year was 26 as against 24. In the Deccan and Gujarát, mule-breeding is making slow but steady progress. A recommendation made by the Superintendent that the rule prohibiting the purchase of mules under three years of age should be reconsidered, has been rejected. His object was to secure young mules for a mule-run.

The average cost of maintenance (including transit charges) of horse and pony stallions and of donkey stallions rose by Rs. 11 and Rs. 7 respectively. The cost is very high. The Superintendent will show transit charges separately next year.

The Superintendent has made some interesting remarks as to cattle-breeding. His opinion that rayats in some districts have shown much care in mating their cattle and keeping the breeds pure, seems to be well founded.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

49. No new dispensaries were sanctioned during the year. The Sholápur dispensary still remains unopened for want of accommodation. The Dhárwár dispensary was opened on 1st April last, and the hospital attached to the College of Science was converted into a grant-in-aid dispensary on 1st October. Owing to paucity of veterinary graduates, the post of Itinerant Assistant at Belgaum is still vacant, and for the same reason one district (Ahmadnagar) could not temporarily secure the services of a graduate from the Bombay Veterinary College for an outbreak of rinderpest. On the 31st March there were 10 veterinary dispensaries open at the following stations:—Ahmadabad, Nadiád, Surat (from 1st October 1894), Dhulia, Jalgaon, Násik, Belgaum, Karáchi, Hyderabad, and Shikárpur. In 5 districts, *viz.*, Káira, Khándesh, Násik (from July 1894), Belgaum (till September 1894), and Shikárpur (from July 1894), there were also Itinerant Veterinary Assistants.

The dispensaries have continued to work with satisfactory results, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	Number of Dispensaries open.	Total Animals treated.	Percentages shown on total Animals treated: Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Returned incurable.	Results unknown.	Remaining under treatment at end of year.
1890-91 ...	4	2,503	51·1	19·2	3·2	2·6	21·5	2·4
1891-92 ...	4	2,628	54·0	16·3	2·9	2·8	21·6	2·4
1892-93 ...	6	4,466	70·3	10·2	2·9	2·9	11·3	2·4
1893-94 ...	9	9,843	74·89	9·99	3·09	1·88	7·80	2·35
1894-95 ...	10	13,936	76·33	8·27	8·01	1·57	9·05	1·77

The Veterinary Assistants are reported to have done good work, the services of the Veterinary Assistants in charge Ahmadabad and Karáchi dispensaries being specially commended. But the number (19) of castration cases reported hardly shows an increase. The Superintendent calls on the Dispensary Committees to insist on more attention to this duty. The Dhulia and Jalgaon dispensaries are reported to have been in an unsanitary condition. The Ahmadabad and Surat dispensaries have now sufficiently large balances to entertain Itinerating Veterinary Assistants. The Shikárpur system of alternating the charges of Stationary and Itinerating Assistants is a good one, in as much as it gives relief to the Itinerating Assistant. Suitable buildings are being erected at all dispensary head-quarters.

Cattle-disease.

50. Contagious and infectious diseases among cattle were prevalent more or less in most of the districts of the Presidency, as the following statement will show:—

District.	Rinderpest.		Anthrax.		Foot and Mouth Disease.		Pleuro-Pneumonia.		Charbon Symptomatique.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.
Ahmadabad ...	...	...	80	61	...	...	95	77	...	...	...	...	175	138
Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	233	...	...	246	233
Broach	...	...	150	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	139
Surat	...	...	...	...	108	63	...	...	...	...	76	76	184	139
Násik	325	107	...	...	98	1	103	73	...	...	1	...	527	181
Ahmadnagar ...	797	490	57	57	268	4	...	...	...	...	53	32	1,175	583
Poona	736	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	416
Sholapur. ...	2,480	1,119	...	...	32	...	31	23	114	104	...	...	2,657	1,246
Sátára	821	472	...	....	36	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	857	482
Belgaum ...	466	204	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	204
Bijápur	206	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	102
Thana	344	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	197	634	520
Kolába	769	553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	775	555
Ratnágiri ...	208	96	...	...	180	2	...	...	110	50	...	...	498	148
Kánara	6,363	3,801	413	190	70	...	...	...	224	182	...	...	7,070	4,173
Shikárpur ...	445	402	173	173	...	...	107	101	...	...	91	84	816	760
Total ...	13,960	8,085	873	620	953	80	336	274	694	569	517	391	17,273	10,019

The figures for Surat and Bijápur herein included were not reported to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. Veterinary graduates continue to report great difficulty in inducing owners to segregate infected animals. The Collector of Kánara temporarily engaged a Veterinary Assistant specially requisitioned from Bombay to check a serious outbreak of rinderpest.

51. The Glanders and Farcy Act has been extended to the City of Násik (together with the suburb of Panchvati) and to the town of Bandora in Thána. The application of the Act to the city of Ahmadnagar and surrounding places is under consideration.

Horse and Cattle Shows, including Agricultural Shows and Exhibitions.

52. Six shows as noted in the margin were held during the year in the Presidency; and the Superintendent was allowed to visit a fair held at Málegaon in the Nizám's Territory in order to assist the Remount Agent in making purchases for the Ahmadnagar Rearing Depôt and see the number of young stock, the produce of Government stallions. The Chinchli show was not held. A proposal to revive the Ahmadabad show was made by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, but was negatived by Government on the ground that there was no prospect of results justifying the expenditure. It has been decided to hold the Káthiáwár show, hitherto regularly held at Rájkot, in rotation at Rájkot, Junágad, Wadhván and Bhávnagar. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humfrey, Inspector-General of Police, and Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Stevens, Commandant 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, have consented to serve as permanent judges at the horse shows held in the Presidency proper and have now been officially nominated.

Province.	Locality.
Deccan	Ahmadnagar.
Sind	Jacobabad.
	Talhár.
	Moro.
Cutch	Bhúj.
Káthiáwár ...	Gondal.

The third *Deccan Horse Show*, again held at Ahmadnagar, was very successful. There was a marked increase in the number of exhibits, and the horses exhibited were decidedly superior in quality to those hitherto shown at Poona or Ahmadnagar. Fourteen animals were purchased for the Remount-rearing Depôt. The number of mares used for mule-breeding was in excess of the number exhibited at any previous show. Although the Ahmadnagar district contributed a larger number of animals, it carried off less prizes than Poona. The show of cattle and agricultural products was very disappointing.

Jacobabad.—The number of exhibits was about the same as that exhibited here in previous shows. The Trans-frontier tribesmen contributed 60 per cent. of the exhibits and carried off nearly $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the number and value of prizes awarded. The classes were generally good, those for brood mares, geldings and mules being specially noticed for their excellence. The number of remounts exhibited showed an increase over figures of any Sind show of the last four years. The introduction of a class for bullocks was a new feature, and the animals exhibited were a fine lot and quite fit for army purposes. 136 remounts, 25 mules and 10 bullocks were purchased on behalf of Government.

Moro.—The Naushahro Show held in Moro can now be recognized as a permanent fixture. The number of exhibits at the last show showed a marked increase, and there was some improvement in quality also. The remounts were good and the donkeys were excellent. 72 remounts were purchased. There was a great improvement in the number and quality of cattle exhibited. Government contributed Rs. 600 for the show by transferring the amount from the Rájkot Horse Show, and have promised the same amount for the coming show.

Talhár.—The show held for the first time at Talhár in the Tándo subdivision of the Hyderabad district proved successful. The brood mares were exceptionally good. As a large number of good mares can be found in this part of the district, it is proposed to locate stallions in healthy places. The expenses of the show were defrayed from local resources, but for the next show Rs. 400 have been provided by Government.

Bhúj.—The Bhúj Horse and Cattle Show was considered to be slightly above the average. Judging from the young stock of horses exhibited, the show holds out every promise of further improvement. The cattle were fair to good.

Gondal.—A local cattle and agricultural show was held at Gondal in February last. 331 cattle and a number of agricultural implements were exhibited. Prizes were also given for agricultural produce.

VII.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL, 1894.

53. The detailed analysis of the rainfall will be found in the appended tables (pages i—xiii). The fall of the year is contrasted with the average fall and the fall of the preceding year in the statement below :—

Rainfall at District Head-quarters.

No.		District Head-quarters.	Annual Rainfall ending 31st December.				
			Average of eleven years ending 1892.	1893.		1894.	
				Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
			Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1	Deccan.	Dhulia (Khándesh) ...	27·61	24·77	41	23·08	37
2		Násik	33·74	39·38	54	30·08	54
3		Ahmadnagar	26·87	25·55	42	25·35	45
4		Poona	36·60	32·12	48	33·59	54
5		Sholápur	32·78	33·35	47	20·97	37
6		Sátára	45·30	43·96	72	50·28	67
7	Karnátak.	Belgaum	51·49	49·67	84	48·19	86
8		Bijápur	26·68	28·95	49	25·11	38
9		Dhárwár	33·19	32·34	73	25·81	61
10	Konkan.	Kárwár (Kánara)	129·20	111·98	108	90·66	105
11		Ratnágiri	106·99	87·99	97	96·89	98
12		Alibág (Kolába)	91·77	80·38	90	93·30	97
13		Thána	102·50	93·95	98	107·86	117
14	Gujarát.	Surat	46·64	45·45	51	65·08	61
15		Broach	39·71	52·24	47	65·40	54
16		Kaira	38·02	41·17	48	49·55	47
17		Godhra (Panch Mahals) ..	40·71	49·02	54	59·92	58
18		Ahmadabad	27·95	43·75	55	51·61	48

The seasonable commencement of the monsoon rains was followed by a scant afterfall in the Deccan and Karnátak. In Gujarát the kharif rain was excessive. Late rain in October was not seasonable. It was injuriously heavy all over the Presidency, especially to ripe kharif crops, and especially in Gujarát. Rabi sowings were made favourably, and outturn was better than the kharif.

Deccan.—Generally heavy ante-monsoon showers prepared land for early sowings. June rain was seasonable and sufficient in Khándesh and western tracts bordering on the Sahyádris; but in the eastern portions of Násik, Poona, Sátára and the whole of Ahmadnagar, though fair in the beginning it was deficient afterwards, and kharif sowings made little progress. Excepting in Sholápur, July rain was everywhere sufficient for rice transplantation and for completing kharif sowings. August rain was light in western tracts, which had already received a good share of rain, and fairly heavy in the rabi tracts, where previous rain was deficient. In Sholápur, it made up the deficiency of past months. September rain, too, was heavier in the rabi than in the kharif tracts. The Hasta-Chitra showers and Swáti rains in October damaged kharif crops considerably in Khándesh and to a less extent in Násik, Ahmadnagar and Poona. Elsewhere, it benefited kharif as well as rabi crops. No rain fell in November, though it would have been useful for rabi crops in South Deccan.

Karnátak.—Ante-monsoon showers were sufficient for preparing land and early sowings of rice, nágli, &c., in the Mallád tracts. Monsoon commenced in the first week of June with rain sufficient for kharif sowing in the western tracts of Belgaum and Dhárwár. In the black-soil (rabi) tálukas of these districts and in the whole of Bijápur, June and July rain was deficient, and did not allow a full area of kharif sowings. After July circumstances improved in Bijápur, which received timely, sufficient and useful rain till the end of October. But in the other two districts, August and September rain was light or deficient. Kharif crops began to wither and rabi sowings were retarded till the general rain of Chitra and Swáti in October gave relief and improved prospects. Only light showers fell in November, but they were useful to rabi crops.

Konkan.—Monsoon commencing from the 3rd of June, rain fell almost daily. Though light towards the end of the month, it was sufficient and seasonable for completing sowings of rice, nágli, &c. Transplantation and weeding were completed under favourable rainfall in July and August. Crops were doing well in September, except in the upland tálukas of Kánara, where they suffered from want of rain. In October, (Swáti) rain was unseasonable and injurious. It improved the upland crops of Kánara, but elsewhere damaged both cut and uncut crops. Excepting light showers in Kánara, no rain fell in November and onwards. Rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in Thána.

Gujarát.—The rainfall was especially heavy in Gujarát. Monsoon set in in the second week of June with heavy but seasonable rain for kharif sowings. Abnormally heavy rain fell in July. It injured or washed away seedlings, necessitating resowing of cotton, bájri and other kharif crops. Break at end of July and in the first half of August was useful for timely resowings and weeding. September rain, though excessive and slightly injurious to crops ready for harvest, was on the whole useful. Reaping of early crops and sowing of rabi crops were in progress during a period of fair weather, extending from the end of September to the first three weeks of October. But before the crops could be removed from the fields, heavy and unseasonable rain fell at end of October (Swáti), and considerably damaged all crops. This injury was less felt in Northern Gujarát, where it served to extend the rabi area. No rain fell in November. Rabi crops were good.

B.—AGRICULTURE.

54. Pending final orders of Government on the suggested discontinuance of the attempt to secure trustworthy figures of wholesale prices, the return as to such prices will be compiled for the second year in Imperial Form B.

It will be possible also shortly to make a return of transfers of agricultural land in Imperial Form E, inasmuch as the proposals made by this Department for opening a taluka register from periodical reports from registration offices, have recently been sanctioned by Government. It may be added that the papers on this subject containing the opinions and suggestions not only of Revenue but also of Judicial officers prove that the land record, maintained under the Bombay revenue system, cannot be immediately or prospectively converted into a record of rights, but must remain as a record of liabilities to Government; though the Transfer Register will fairly well indicate the passage of land from peasant proprietors to capitalists and money-lenders, and will give a means whereby in each village there will be evidence of transactions whereby rights in land have passed from one to another, in so far as registration of deeds of sale, gift, mortgage and the like is evidence of transfer of right in agricultural land.

The district agricultural returns were received fairly punctually except from the marginally noted districts. Thar and Párkar has assigned an unavoidable cause. Násik, Ratnágiri and Thána are often late and appear again on the list. In the first two of these three districts the returns are prepared by the Circle Inspectors, and their submission should have been more punctual.

District.	Date of receipt.
Sholápur	20th September ...
Thána	23rd do. ...
Panch Mahals ...	25th do. ...
Násik	26th do. ...
Ratnágiri... ...	30th do. ..
Shikárpur ...	11th October ..
Thar and Párkar ...	14th do. ...

Return No. I.—Details of area.

55. This return shows the gross area of the Presidency, inclusive of villages held on privileged tenures, but exclusive of feudatory and tributary States. In the Presidency proper as well as in Sind this area is still approximate, as areas in unsurveyed tracts are only estimated.

In the Presidency, the gross area returned is larger by 96 square miles The principal cause is the inclusion, for the first time, of 13 villages of the Ratnágiri district which are inám villages of the Bávda State. The small increase in the gross area of Khándesh and the corresponding decrease in that of Násik is chiefly due to transfer of a village. Survey operations and corrections of records explain variations in Sátára.

District.	Square Miles.
Ratnágiri	+95⅓
Khándesh	+4½
Násik	—3
Sátára	+2

In Sind the total area returned differs by 93 square miles. The marginal table shows district variations. One village has been transferred from Karáchi to Hyderabad. Large transfers have also been made from Hyderabad to Thar and Párkar. In Hyderabad, however, new villages formed after survey of Jáhagir lands have reduced the decrease caused by these transfers. In Shikárpur alienated lands formerly accounted for with Government lands are now formed into separate "Dehs", and a large area has been formed by alluvial accretions. Introduction of survey in unsurveyed lands explains the increase in Upper Sind Frontier.

District.	Square Miles.
Karáchi	—5⅓
Hyderabad	—705
Shikárpur	+11
Upper Sind Frontier...	+85½
Thar and Párkar ...	+707⅔

Area of available Statistics.—In the Presidency there is a net increase of 6 villages and 18,946 acres. The increase in Ahmadabad is the net result of transfer from the category of 'non-available' to that of 'available' statistics and to reduction in revision survey. The transfer of a village from Násik to Khándesh chiefly accounts for the variations in those two districts. In Poona one inám village was relegated to the "non-available" head, as the requisite registers are neglected. In Sátára one alienated village struck off last year for want of statistics is again taken into account. Of the six villages in Ratnágiri, four are those which have been lately made khálsa or Government, and two have been transferred to the head "available" from Government villages hitherto incapable of returning statistics.

District.	Increase + or Decrease — of	
	Villages.	Acres.
	No.	Acres.
Ahmadabad	...	+1,079
Khándesh	+1	+1,022
Násik	—1	—2,008
Poona	—1	—1,938
Sátára	+1	+2,218
Ratnágiri	+6	+19,101

In Sind the large transfer from Hyderabad to Thar and Párkar already noticed and the formation of new villages in the progress of survey chiefly account for the differences in all districts.

Non-reporting Villages.—1,571 Government villages with an area of 4,139 square miles and 829½ alienated villages covering 2,013 square miles are not able to return accurate figures of cultivation in the Presidency. The number of non-reporting villages, Government and other, has increased by 5. The cause has already been explained under Ratnágiri. The Government villages are under special tenures and the alienated are all unsurveyed. In Sind, statistics are not furnished for 44 villages (42 Government and 2 alienated) with an area of 2,940,171 acres. The number of such villages last year was 83 (81 Government and 2 alienated).

Return No. II.—Cultivated *i.e.* Occupied Area and Uncultivated *i.e.* Unoccupied Area.

56. The following table for the first time includes the whole Presidency with Sind. In Sind, large transfers, together with progress of the survey, have brought about such numerous changes in the recorded area that variations will only be noticed in the briefest manner.

Area in acres (000 omitted).

Detail.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage increase or decrease.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage increase or decrease.
A.—Cultivated Area—						
Gross cropped area	25,407	25,377	—0·1	3,301	3,734	+13·1
Cropped more than once	710	778	+9·6	232	264	+13·8
Net cropped area	24,697	24,599	—0·4	3,069	3,470	+13·1
Current fallows	5,316	5,472	+2·9	4,135	4,134	...
Assessed ...	29,925	29,974	+0·1	6,718	7,246	+7·9
Unassessed ...	88	97	+10·2	486	358	—26·3
Total A ...	30,013	30,071	+0·2	7,204	7,604	+5·6
B.—Uncultivated Area—						
Available for cultivation. { Assessed ...	1,052	1,010	—4·0	774	728	—5·9
Available for cultivation. { Unassessed ...	703	714	+1·5	5,435	4,718	—13·2
Not available for cultivation. { Forest ...	6,832	6,835	...	744	750	+0·8
Not available for cultivation. { Others ...	5,203	5,192	—0·2	12,412	13,187	+6·2
Total B. ...	13,790	13,751	—0·3	19,365	19,383	+0·1
Grand Total ...	43,803	43,822	...	26,569	26,987	+1·6

District.	Acres (000 omitted).		
	Net area cropped.	Current fallow.	Cultivated, *i.e.*, occupied area.
Presidency Proper			
Ahmadabad	— 41	+ 34	— 7
Kaira	— 12	+ 8	— 4
Panch Mahals ..	+ 6	...	+ 6
Surat	— 1	+ 9	+ 8
Khándesh	+ 2	+ 20	+ 22
Nasik	+ 25	— 24	+ 1
Ahmadnagar	+ 30	— 28	+ 2
Poona	— 14	+ 15	+ 1
Sholápur	— 26	+ 27	+ 1
Sátara	— 47	+ 48	+ 1
Belgaum	— 10	+ 11	+ 1
Bijápur	+ 3	+ 4	+ 7
Dhárwár	— 11	+ 16	+ 5
Thána	— 1	— 1	— 2
Kolába	+ 3	— 3	...
Ratnágiri	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12
Kánara	— 4	+ 6	+ 2
Sind.			
Karáchi	+ 96	— 51	+ 45
Hyderabad .. .	— 1	— 137	— 138
Shikárpur	+ 134	— 64	+ 70
Upper Sind Frontier ..	+ 113	+ 63	+ 176
Thar and Párkar ..	+ 58	+ 188	+ 246

In the Presidency the "gross" and "net cropped" areas show very insignificant decrease, but the "area cropped more than once" increased by 9·6 per cent. or 68,000 acres. In Sind the areas under each of these heads increased 13 per cent. Variations, chiefly in the cropped area, are shown district by district in the marginal table. These variations are mostly due to seasonal causes except where the figures are altered for a more correct registration. Such corrections were made in the year of this report in Poona, Belgaum and Dhárwár. But for such alterations the last column of the table would show the extent of new occupation or relinquishment. The decrease in the occupied area of Ahmadabad is due to this latter cause. In Kaira the decrease is not explained, but as it is equal to the increase under uncultivated area, it is probably due to a similar cause. As for the increase in the occupied area, that in Surat is owing to a large area of salt land given on lease in Jalálpur Táluka being now included under fallow. In Khándesh the large increase in occupied area appears under the main head "fallow" and the sub-head "land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons." The district report attributes this to heavy mortality among cattle, especially in Taloda and Nandurbár. But it is probable that a large part of the newly occupied land has not yet been cropped, or else is land taken up for grazing. Other marked increases occur in Bijápur and Dhárwár. In Ratnágiri similar accretions to the area in occupation are due to the already explained increase in the number of reporting villages. Among the seasonal causes which operated to modify the extent of actual tillage, heavy rains in July and October curtailed the net cropped area in Gujarát. In Sholápur and Sátára the scarcity or unseasonableness of rain markedly contracted the area of kharif. In Kánara, difficulty of securing labour and tenants and loss of cattle are advanced as additional reasons.

The small decrease under "net cropped area" being more than counterbalanced by increase under "current fallow," the cultivated, *i.e.*, occupied area, on the whole shows a small increase of 58,000 acres or 0·2 per cent., mainly attributable to new occupation as already detailed.

The heavy rains late in the season caused expansion in the area cropped more than once in all districts except in the South Deccan and the Karnátak, where much kharif land was left unsown till the rabi season.

57. The following is the summarized information afforded by the fallow return :—

Details of "current fallow" (percentages).

Province.		Total Fallow on occupied area.	Fallow on Total Fallow.					
			Fallow in rotation.	Grass land.	Grass-bound land.	Ráb land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Other Fallow.
Gujarát ...	1894-95	23·74	19·00	20·43	1·35	...	12·93	46·20
	1893-94	22·58	20·41	30·05	1·53	0·01	13·71	34·29
Deccan ...	1894-95	15·00	31·42	21·72	4·68	1·40	5·32	35·46
	1893-94	14·65	30·19	21·49	4·19	1·45	9·44	33·24
Karnátak...	1894-95	13·44	10·55	28·55	20·69	...	4·48	35·73
	1893-94	13·05	10·44	28·91	23·60	0·01	3·82	33·22
Konkan ...	1894-95	45·53	34·21	19·32	4·10	30·85	0·73	10·79
	1893-94	45·20	35·41	18·81	3·98	28·53	1·04	12·23
Total ...	1894-95	18·20	25·63	22·29	6·90	6·36	5·80	33·02
	1893-94	17·71	25·64	24·00	7·24	6·03	7·63	29·46

Comparison with previous year, for which figures are included in the table, shows that the total fallow increased in all divisions. It has been explained that this is due on the one hand to excessive kharif rain in Gujarát and to a deficiency elsewhere. "Grass land" in Gujarát has decreased in the return, and the decrease goes to enlarge the figure under "other fallow." It cannot be said that this change is an improvement upon the last year's registration, for it is incredible that nearly half of the land under fallow in Gujarát is fallow other than that specified in the five ordinary classes of fallow. In the Deccan, "land unsown on account of season" decreased 4 per cent., while other descriptions of fallow, chiefly "other fallow", increased. A somewhat similar change is seen in the "grass-bound land" of the Karnátak. In both these divisions, correction in registration has effected modifications; but it is difficult to ascertain exactly how far the present changes are due to them. In the Konkan, ráb land increased 2 per cent. at the expense of true rotation and other fallow. The above analysis shows that decreases under various heads of fallow generally converge to swell the column of "other fallow". It is evident that the difficulty of putting fallow under its proper head is met nearly everywhere by the easy expedient of shirking.

58. *Uncultivated, i.e. unoccupied area.*—This area decreased in all districts except in Ahmadabad, Kaira, Thána and Ratnágiri. Larger area taken up for cultivation is the general cause. The special circumstances in Ahmadabad, Kaira and Ratnágiri have been explained. In Thána some occupied land has been transferred to forest.

Of the land available for cultivation, assessed waste shows a decrease of 42,000 acres or 4 per cent., while unassessed waste increased 11,000 acres or 1·5 per cent.

District.	Variations in acres (000 omitted).
Khándesh	+2
Sátára	+2
Thána	+13
Kánara	+20
Belgaum	—10
Dhárwár	—24

Noticeable variations in the forest area are tabulated in the margin. The large increase in Thána and Kánara is due to transfer from the head "other". The decrease in Belgaum and Dhárwár is the result of forest demarcation.

59. The present condition of each district is shown clearly by the table below, which is annually included in this report not so much to indicate variations, though these are evident if the table of any year is compared with those of other years, as to show gradually contracting margin for future occupation especially and the other main features of returns Nos. I and II combined. Annual comment on such variations as was made in the last year (paragraph 62) is manifestly unnecessary, as the changes are very gradual.

No.	District.	Percentage on gross area, of areas for which Statistics are not available.	Percentage on Net Area for which Statistics are available, of Areas.				
			Cultivated, *i. e.* occupied.		Cultivated, *i. e.* unoccupied.		Forest.
			Net cropped.	Current fallows.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	
	A.—Presidency Proper.						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmadabad	1·0	55	22	4	18	1
2	Kaira	8·3	74	6	8	12	...
3	Panch Maháls	12·7	39	16	13	9	23
4	Broach	1·9	63	8	3	26	...
5	Surat	2·4	47	26	5	17	5
	Average ... 1894-95 ...	4·4	56	17	6	17	4
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	4·4	56	17	6	77	4
	II.—Deccan.						
6	Khándesh	10·6	60	4	14	12	10
7	Násik	4·2	56	10	3	9	22
8	Ahmadnagar	2·5	66	10	1	10	13
9	Poona	2·4	59	15	...	12	14
10	Sholápur	...	71	14	...	9	6
11	Sátára	7·4	56	18	1	10	15
	Average ... 1894-95 ...	5·1	61	11	4	10	14
	Average ... 1893-94 ...	5·0	61	11	4	10	14
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	5·6	61	14	3	7	15
13	Bijápur	0·7	77	10	3	5	5
14	Dhárwár	2·5	72	9	3	7	9
	Average ... 1894-95 ...	2·8	71	11	3	6	9
	Average ... 1893-94 ..	2·8	71	11	2	6	10
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	3·1	21	21	5	30	23
16	Kolába	3·5	30	24	3	21	22
17	Ratnágiri...	82·9	29	34	2	33	2
18	Kánara	...	9	4	2	7	78
	Average ... 1894-95 ...	25·7	19	16	3	20	42
	Average ... 1893-94 ..	25·4	19	16	3	20	42
	Average A. 1894-95 ..	8·3	56	12	4	12	16
	Average A. 1893-94 ...	8·2	56	12	4	12	16
	B.—Sind.						
19	Karáchi	29·1	8	7	17	66	2
20	Hyderabad	...	17	23	37	20	3
21	Shikárpur	2·3	20	17	27	30	6
22	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9·0	25	29	27	16	3
23	Thar and Párkar ...	...	8	12	7	71	2
	Average B. 1894-95 ...	9·8	13	15	20	49	3
	Average B. 1893-94 ...	11·0	11	16	23	47	3
	Average for the Presidency ... 1894-95 ...	8·9	40	13	10	26	11
	Average for the Presidency ... 1893-94 ...	9·3.	40	13	11	25	11

In Sind the net area cropped and that not available for cultivation have increased 2 per cent. each, while the area fit for cultivation decreased 3 per cent.

Return No. III.—Crops.

60. The main feature of the season and harvest of the year are described elsewhere in this report. The following table shows the effect of the season on the area sown. It includes for the first time figures for Sind. In the Presidency Proper the increased acreage under food crops very nearly covered the decrease under non-food crops. All cereals except jowári—mostly rabi jowári—all pulses, tobacco and sugarcane show increase, while cotton and oil-seeds show large decrease. Cotton was damaged by heavy rain and was largely replaced by wheat. In Sind, both food and non-food crops exhibit expansion. Jowár, wheat and all pulses and oil-seeds increased considerably, the expansion in the last being 53·8 per cent. Bájri and paddy areas diminished to a small extent. The percentage of decrease under tobacco is large, but the area is relatively very small:—

Table to show effect of season on area sown.
(*Area in Acres, 000 omitted.*)

Crops.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) per cent.
Jowári	7,411	7,193	—2·9	469	533	+13·6
Bájri	4,055	4,465	+10·1	790	750	—5·0
Paddy	1,721	1,758	+2·1	697	680	—2·4
Wheat	1,986	2,041	+2·7	473	650	+37·4
Others	1,737	1,712	—1·4	30	40	+33·3
Total, Cereals ...	16,910	17,169	+1·5	2,459	2,653	+7·9
Tur	569	606	+6·5	...	...	...
Gram	820	834	+1·7	34	43	+26·4
Others	1,401	1,532	+9·3	199	203	+2·0
Total, Pulses ...	2,790	2,972	+6·5	233	246	+5·5
Tobacco	90	92	+2·2	8	6	—25·0
Sugarcane	83	85	+2·4	3	3	...
Oil-seeds	1,950	1,844	—5·4	399	614	+53·8
Cotton	3,075	2,700	—12·2	113	111	—1·7
Food Crops, Total ...	19,954	20,384	+2·2	2,737	2,941	+7·4
Non-Food Crops, Total ...	5,453	4,992	—8·5	564	793	+40·6
Total, Crops ...	25,407	25,376	—0·1	3,301	3,734	+13·1

Joáwri and Bájri.—In the marginal table are shown jowári (kharif and rabi) and bájri. Both early and late jowári show decrease, which is very large for rabi jowári. This decrease was, however, on the whole more than counterbalanced by bájri. The figures in the margin indicate the varying effect of the season on the crop of different districts. In Gujarát, the heavy rain of July was unfavourable for kharif jowári as well as for bájri. In the Deccan and the Karnátak, bajri was preferred on account of the early favourable rain; so that much rabi land was sown with bájri and in some places with kharif jowári.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).			
	Jowári.		Bájri.	Net variations.
	Kharif.	Rabi.		
Ahmadabad	—43	..	—38	—81
Kaira	+3	—1	—18	—16
Broach	—1	+27	—2	+24
Surat	+2	..	..	+2
Khándesh	+38	..	+24	+62
Násik	—11	+2	+108	+99
Ahmadnagar	+1	—210	+255	+46
Poona	+5	—68	+51	—12
Sholápur	..	+26	+1	+27
Sátára	—37	+24	—14	—27
Belgaum	+5	—11	+21	+15
Bijápur	—5	+4	+23	+22
Dhárwár	+30	+1	..	+31
Others	—1	+3	..	+2
Total ..	—14	—203	+411	+194

Paddy.—Increase of 37,000 acres or 2·1 per cent. The variations in the margin show that the Gujarát districts took advantage of heavy rains to put larger area under rice. In Dhárwár and Sholápur, where the rain was deficient, the crop secured a smaller area. Variations in other districts are small.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	+12
Kaira	+23
Panch Mahális	+5
Broach	+3
Surat	+4
Khándesh	—2
Násik	—2
Ahmadnagar	+1
Sholápur	—8
Dhárwár	—8
Thána	+2
Kolába	+2
Ratnágiri	+2
Kánara	—3

Wheat.—The heavy late rains induced a larger area of wheat in almost all districts with the exception of Násik and Ahmadnagar, where partly rotation and partly extended kharif area restricted wheat cultivation. In Gujarát, wheat occupied the place of cotton damaged by heavy rains.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	+51
Kaira	+4
Panch Mahális	+2
Broach	+33
Surat	+7
Khándesh	+2
Násik	—31
Ahmadnagar	—43
Poona	+2
Sholápur	—1
Sátára	+2
Belgaum	+6
Bijápur	+5
Dhárwár	+16

Other Cereals.—All other cereals decreased. Kodra shows the largest decrease, which was shared by all districts in Gujarát. Rála is an exception. Its area increased, because it is confined to the Deccan and Karnátak, where early falls encouraged its cultivation.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Kodra	—13
Ragi	—4
Rála	+8
Vari	—6
Barley	—6
Maize	—1
Banti	—6
Bhadli	—1
Others	+4

Pulses.—All pulses together show an increase of 6·5 per cent., of which two-thirds are claimed by miscellaneous pulses. Tur shared the extension of bájri, with which it is sown as a row crop, and increased by 37,000 acres or 6·5 per cent. Gram, which is a rabi crop sown in November, increased only to a small extent (+14,000 acres or 1·7 per cent.). Out of Gujarát, other pulses sown as mixed crops with bájri having already occupied the fields, the total area of gram would have diminished if heavy late rains, and consequent abundance of moisture, had not considerably extended its area in Ahmadabad and Kaira.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).	District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Tur.		*Gram.*	
Ahmadabad	+1	Ahmadabad	+13
Surat	+2	Kaira	+12
Khándesh	+4	Khándesh	+1
Násik	+7	Násik	—1
Ahmadnagar	+23	Ahmadnagar	+3
Poona	+ 3	Sholápur	—8
Sholápur	—17	Sátára	—1
Bijápur	+5	Belgaum	—2
Dhárwár	+3	Bijápur	—4
		Dhárwár	+2

District.	Acres.
Ahmadabad	+1,242
Kaira	+3,339
PanchMahals	+403
Khándesh	+1,972
Násik	+1,341
Ahmadnagar	+1,937
Sholápur	−2,125
Sátára	−1,547
Belgaum	−2,848
Bijápur	−1,162
Dhárwár	−789

Tobacco.—A small increase of 2 per cent. In Gujarát and in the North Deccan, the tobacco area was larger, because the sowing rain was very favourable. In the former, the heavy rains of July also favoured transplantation. But this increase was almost counterbalanced by decrease in the South Deccan and the Karnátak, due to insufficient rain.

District.	Acres.
Khándesh	+546
Ahmadnagar	−606
Poona	+910
Sholápur	−577
Sátára	−651
Belgaum	+1,077
Dhárwar	+1,210

Sugarcane.—This crop exhibits only a small expansion of 2,000 acres. Sugarcane depends on irrigation. A scant supply of canal water reduced the area in Sholápur and Sátára; but the reverse was the case in Khándesh, Poona, Belgaum and Dhárwár. In Ahmadnagar, the extended kharif area is said to have left less room for cane cultivation.

Oil-seeds.—Decrease of 106 thousand acres or 5·4 per cent. The fluctuations were, as far as can be judged, all seasonal. Sesame and linseed are of export importance and the following detailed notice is necessary.

Crop.	Acres (000 omitted).
Sesame	+3
Linseed	+4
Safflower	−43
Niger	−28
Groundnut	−25
Castor	−11

Sesame.—A small increase of 1 per cent. took place. Extended cultivation in South Gujarát and the Deccan was nearly counterbalanced by decrease in the area sown in North Gujarát, the Konkan and the Karnátak. In North Gujarát, the September-October rain injured the early crop to such an extent as to necessitate its removal. Excessive rain in the Konkan and want of timely rain in the Karnátak explain the decrease in those divisions.

Linseed.—Chiefly grown in the Deccan and the Karnátak districts. There is a general increase induced by lighter rains except in Khándesh and Násik. In Khándesh, which has the largest area under linseed, the decrease is comparatively insignificant and is due to the exigencies of rotation. In Násik it is large and is probably due to shrinkage in the area of wheat, with which it is generally grown.

Cotton.—Shows a net decrease of 375 thousand acres, shared more or less by every district in proportion to the normal area. In Gujarát, excessive rain damaged the crop which in large areas was ploughed up for resowing, but the after rain was generally too late for cotton, and other crops were sown. In the Deccan, where cotton is an early crop and in the Karnátak, where it is a late one, the rain was equally deficient at the proper time for sowing.

District.	Acres (000 omitted).
Ahmadabad	−24
Kaira...	−1
Broach	−63
Surat	−15
Khándesh	−79
Násik	−23
Ahmadnagar	−29
Poona	−3
Sholápur	−6
Belgaum	−18
Bijápur	−48
Dhárwár	−66

Potato.—The area under this crop is 9,400 acres against 10,600 of last year. The decrease of 1,200 acres is chiefly due to less cultivation in Ahmadnagar (−952) and Poona (−390 acres), which alone returned 76 per cent. of the total acreage. This decrease is no doubt due to continuance of the ring disease. In Sátára and Dhárwár, where the disease is less rife, the cultivation shows some increase. It is said that the cultivators are turning to the less risky crop of onions. No doubt the surest way of getting rid of the ring disease is to plant some other crop than potatoes for some years. The decrease brought about by the disease is, however, to a certain extent checked by the increasing demand for potatoes. For the area in the year under report, though 10·3 per cent. below that of last year is still 8 per cent. ahead of that for the year 1892-93 and approaches that of 1891-92.

Green Fodder.—The important crops are lucerne and hot-weather jowári. The area under the former increased from 859 to 928 acres, while that under the latter decreased slightly from 17,076 to 16,615 acres. Lucerne is grown in Poona (413), Ahmadnagar (325) and Thána (161 acres). Hot-weather jowári shows large increase in Kaira and some in South Deccan, but it is more than covered by decrease in other districts of Gujarát and Násik.

Kharif and Rabi Crops.—The details given in the appended table show variations under kharif and rabi cereals and pulses of the Presidency exclusive of Sind, and give the main features of the season :—

Year.	Area in Acres (000 omitted).			
	Kharif.		Rabi.	
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.
1893-94 ...	10,038	1,771	6,872	1,019
1894-95 ...	10,446	1,921	6,723	1,051
	+408	+150	—149	+32

61. I now give the usual tables showing the distribution of crops. Statement A shows the distribution of the principal crops in each district. Statement B shows the proportion which the area of each crop in each district holds with respect to the gross area of that crop in the Presidency Proper. Sind is included in Statement A. A separate statement similar to B is prepared for Sind, with percentages shown on gross area of Sind.

A.—Distribution of Crops —Percentages on District Areas.

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Presidency Proper.														
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmadabad	21	10	8	18	6	1	64	11	1	20	3	1	76	24
2	Kaira	8	23	21	3	24	...	79	13	1	1	2	4	93	7
3	Panch Mahals	1	10	17	6	12	23	69	20	...	...	9	2	89	11
4	Broach.	20	2	4	19	1	...	46	12	2	37	2	1	60	40
5	Surat	21	1	20	6	8	...	56	18	1	17	7	1	75	25
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	16	10	13	12	9	3	63	14	1	16	4	2	78	22
	{1893-94 ...	16	12	11	9	10	4	63	13	1	19	4	1	76	24
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh	17	20	1	9	1	...	48	11	...	32	7	2	59	41
7	Násik	6	37	3	15	9	...	70	14	1	2	12	1	85	15
8	Ahmadnagar	31	32	...	9	2	...	74	15	...	1	9	1	89	11
9	Poona	34	32	3	5	5	...	79	11	1	...	8	1	91	9
10	Sholápur	63	10	1	3	...	1	78	8	1	...	12	1	87	13
11	Sátára	27	28	2	4	7	1	69	20	1	...	7	3	90	10
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	28	26	2	7	4	1	68	13	1	8	9	1	82	18
	{1893-94 ...	31	23	2	8	3	...	67	12	1	9	10	1	80	20
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	34	11	6	7	9	1	68	13	1	11	4	3	82	18
13	Bijápur	50	10	...	7	2	...	69	8	...	14	9	...	77	23
14	Dhárwár	30	...	7	14	8	...	59	10	1	22	5	3	70	30
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	39	7	4	9	6	...	65	10	1	16	6	2	76	24
	{1893-94 ...	39	7	4	8	6	...	64	9	1	18	6	2	74	26
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	65	...	20	...	85	8	2	...	3	2	95	5
16	Kolába	...	...	59	...	32	...	91	7	...	...	2	...	98	2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	37	...	39	...	76	11	5	...	6	2	92	8
18	Kánara	1	...	78	...	3	...	82	2	9	...	...	7	93	7
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	{1893-94 ...	...	...	62	...	23	...	85	7	3	...	3	2	95	5
	Average A. ... {1894-95 ...	28	17	7	8	6	1	67	12	1	11	7	2	80	20
	{1893-94 ...	29	16	6	8	6	1	66	11	1	12	8	2	78	22
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi	20	5	32	13	...	4	73	6	2	1	17	1	81	19
20	Hyderabad	11	29	18	8	...	1	67	3	2	8	16	4	72	28
21	Shikárpur	17	1	20	35	...	...	73	12	1	...	12	2	86	14
22	Upper Sind Frontier	30	6	3	14	...	1	54	6	...	...	39	1	60	40
23	Thar and Párkar	2	62	12	5	...	...	81	3	...	4	11	1	84	16
	Average ... {1894-95 ...	14	21	18	17	...	1	71	7	1	3	16	2	79	21
	{1893-94 ...	14	24	21	15	...	1	75	7	1	3	12	2	83	17
	Average for the Presidency. {1894-95 ...	27	18	8	9	5	1	68	11	1	10	8	2	80	20
	{1893-94 ...	27	17	8	9	5	1	67	11	1	11	8	2	79	21

B[1]. —*Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the area of the Presidency Proper.*

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmadabad	4·0	3·2	6·2	12·1	5·0	3·2	5·1	5·1	4·8	10·2	2·7	2·5	5·1	6·7
2	Kaira	0·9	3·8	8·9	7·1	11·8	1·9	3·5	3·4	2·9	0·3	0·7	6·7	3·5	1·0
3	Pauch Mahális	0·1	1·0	4·2	1·8	3·4	50·1	1·8	3·0	0·6	...	2·1	1·4	2·0	0·9
4	Broach...	1·6	0·3	1·8	5·3	0·4	...	1·6	2·3	5·9	7·9	0·7	1·2	1·7	4·6
5	Surat	1·6	0·1	6·4	1·7	2·9	0·3	1·8	3·3	3·5	3·6	1·9	1·2	2·0	2·8
	Total ... {1894-95 ...	8·2	8·4	27·0	21·5	23·5	60·5	13·8	17·1	17·7	22·0	8·1	13·0	14·3	16·0
	{1893-94 ...	8·2	10·7	24·6	17·2	23·9	62·9	13·6	17·1	17·9	22·6	7·7	12·7	14·1	16·5
	II.—Deccan.														
	Khándesh	7·1	14·0	1·7	13·2	1·5	3·1	8·5	10·9	5·5	36·5	12·4	13·7	8·9	25·6
	Násik	1·7	17·0	3·0	14·6	12·2	2·2	6·2	9·5	9·0	1·5	13·4	4·7	8·4	6·2
8	Ahmadnagar	13·0	19·5	0·7	11·8	3·1	3·5	11·9	13·5	4·4	1·1	13·2	8·5	12·0	6·2
9	Poona	9·8	14·6	3·9	5·0	6·2	5·3	9·5	7·6	13·9	...	8·3	5·4	9·3	3·6
10	Sholápur	18·3	4·7	1·0	2·5	0·2	12·7	9·5	5·8	5·5	0·1	13·5	6·6	8·9	5·6
11	Sátára	6·5	10·9	2·3	3·0	8·6	8·0	7·0	11·3	10·0	0·3	6·3	10·1	7·6	3·4
	Total ... {1894-95 ...	55·4	80·7	12·6	50·1	31·8	34·8	54·6	58·6	48·3	39·5	67·1	40·0	55·1	50·6
	{1893-94 ...	56·8	78·4	13·4	55·0	31·6	32·8	54·8	57·9	49·6	39·3	68·5	47·9	55·2	50·4
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	8·4	4·3	6·3	5·6	11·0	4·3	7·0	7·3	8·8	6·9	4·2	13·3	7·0	6·5
13	Bijápur	19·2	6·5	0·7	8·9	3·2	0·4	11·1	6·8	3·0	14·1	13·8	3·5	10·4	13·0
14	Dhárwár	8·8	0·1	8·6	13·9	11·3	...	7·2	7·3	6·0	17·5	5·2	15·0	7·3	12·7
	Total ... {1894-95 ...	36·4	10·9	15·6	28·4	25·5	4·7	25·3	21·4	17·8	38·5	23·2	31·8	24·7	32·2
	{1893-94 ...	35·0	10·9	16·5	27·8	25·3	4·3	25·2	22·0	16·7	38·1	22·2	33·0	24·7	32·0
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	...	...	17·3	...	6·4	...	2·3	1·2	3·1	...	0·9	1·8	2·2	0·5
16	Kolába...	...	...	13·8	...	3·8	...	2·2	1·0	1·2	...	0·2	3·5	2·0	0·2
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	2·8	...	3·5	...	0·6	0·5	2·7	...	0·4	0·7	0·6	0·2
18	Kánara	...	...	10·9	...	0·5	...	1·2	0·2	9·2	...	...	3·5	1·1	0·3
	Total ... {1894-95 ...	...	...	44·8	...	19·2	...	6·3	2·9	16·2	...	1·6	6·2	5·9	1·2
	{1893-94 ...	...	...	45·5	...	19·2	...	6·4	3·0	15·8	...	1·6	6·4	6·0	1·1
		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

B[2]. —*Distribution of Crops—Percentages shown on the Area of Sind.*

No.	District.	Food Crops.									Non-food Crops.			Total.	
		Cereals.													
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse Grains.	Others.	Total.	Pulses.	Others.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Others.	Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Karáchi	20·4	4·0	26·0	10·6	45·7	62·9	15·4	14·3	27·7	3·0	15·2	9·6	15·5	18·0
2	Hyderabad	18·0	85·4	24·6	11·2	11·3	18·8	23·0	11·2	31·1	65·8	24·4	52·6	22·1	32·6
3	Shikárpur	37·5	0·9	35·2	64·7	28·7	12·2	32·8	55·5	35·5	2·9	22·8	26·9	34·8	20·4
4	Upper Sind Frontier	22·3	3·5	1·9	3·8	8·9	4·9	8·3	9·4	3·1	0·8	25·3	2·4	8·2	20·3
5	Thar and Párkar	1·8	56·2	12·3	4·7	5·4	1·2	20·6	9·6	2·6	27·5	11·8	8·5	19·4	13·7
	Total 1894-95 ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

62. **Outturn of Crops**:—The following table gives the reported anna valuation of the outturn of the principal crops in each district. The valuation (by Mámledárs) purports to conform to the prescribed standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop. The figures given in the table are not worth much. The anna estimates are in many cases below or above the mark, both because the 16-anna standard for an average crop is not customary and because the agricultural knowledge of the revenue officers who prepare the returns from local estimates is not sufficient to enable them to make due allowance required by the fixed standard.

Approximate Anna Valuation of Principal Crops in each District, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Average Anna Valuation.									
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.										
1	Ahmadabad	5	4	14	11	11	9	15	6	12	10
2	Kaira...	8	8	15	13	12	11	9	8	10	8
3	Panch Mahals	* 6	7	12	11	6	8	7	7	14	5
4	Broach	11	6	14	13	12	6	6	8	10	8
5	Surat	9	8	12	12	12	9	...	12	10	7
	Deccan.										
6	Khándesh	11	11	13	13	12	12	15	10	12	10
7	Násik	13	13	14	12	...	14	12	10	11	8
8	Ahmadnagar	10	10	12	11	7	10	9	9	10	5
9	Poona	10	13	14	10	8	13	12	10	10	8
10	Sholapur	11	6	9	10	2	3	8	6	9	4
11	Satára	11	9	10	11	6	9	7	8	9	14
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum	10	9	9	9	10	11	10	9	9	8
13	Bijápur...	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	4	10	8
14	Dharwár	8	8	7	12	6	4	7	6	10	9
	Konkan.										
15	Thána	...	...	13	14	13	11	11	8	11	...
16	Kolaba	...	...	14	...	10	12	9	11	10	...
17	Ratnágiri	...	...	12	...	11	12	10	10	8	...
18	Kánara	12	..	12	...	...	12	10	8	12	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi...	9	11	12	10	...	10	7	...	9	12
20	Hyderabad	11	12	14	9	...	...	...	...	8	13
21	Shikárpur	12	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	10	10
22	Upper Sind Frontier	13	13	15	11	...	...	...	...	11	9
23	Thar and Párkar	10	12	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	10

* Maize.

Note.—In the above table the valuations are calculated on the standard by which 16 annas represent an average crop.

In the Presidency Proper the outturn, though considerably reduced by unseasonable late rain, was on the whole fairly good. Gujarát with injuriously heavy rain of July fared worse than other divisions. Paddy yielded a fairly average outturn except in the Karnátak. Cotton was a poor crop, especially in Gujarát. Wheat was good in quantity though a little reduced in quality. Gram was good.

63. *Fruit Trees.*—Increase is reported under all important fruit trees except date-palm, that under mango and cocoanut being noticeably large. The figures in the return do not show any incredible fluctuations as compared with last year. Yet they must be taken only as a mere approximation. They are, however, valuable, in as much as they show the distribution of trees. Trees in forest and village sites are not included in this enumeration.

Number of Fruit Trees.

(000 omitted.)

No.	Province.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	Gujarát	540	132	4	7	242	525
2	Deccan	872	67	11	9	3	123
3	Karnátak	378	111	22	74	...	1,051
4	Konkan	534	42	174	1,672	98	12
	Total for the Presidency Proper. 1894-95	2,324	352	211	1,762	343	1,711
	Total for the Presidency Proper. 1893-94	2,270	336	197	1,741	340	1,742
		+54	+16	+14	+21	+3	—31
5	Sind	203	...	...	1	...	154
	Grand Total. 1894-95	2,527	352	211	1,763	343	1,865
	Grand Total. 1893-94	2,460	336	197	1,742	340	1,894

The enumeration includes an estimate of trees of special local value in particular districts, as given in the following table :—

Trees and Districts.	Number.	Trees and Districts.	Number.
1.—*Moha* (*Bassia latifolia*).		5.—Hirda (*Terminalia chebula*).	
Kaira	122,990	Ahmadnagar	19,699
Panch Mahâls	94,792	6.—Fig (*Ficus carica*).	
Khándesh	54,796	Poona	76,986
Násik	3,481	Násik	3,872
Broach	1,911	Ahmadnagar	2,766
2.—*Betelnut* (*Areca catechu*).		Shikárpur	1,179
Kánara	8,918,851	Hyderabad	566
Dhárwár	158,923	Belgaum	450
Ratnágiri	46,323	Surat	400
Kolába	22,542	Karáchi	228
Thána	5,606	7.—Vine (*Vitis vinifera*).	
3.—*Ráyan* (*Mimusops Indica*).		Poona	58,700
Kaira	74,829	Násik	46,022
Panch Mahâls	4,146	Ahmadnagar	35,775
Broach	2,558	Shikárpur	26,176
4.—*Keshew-nut* (*Anacardium occidentale*).		Khándesh	5,439
Kánara	108,662	Hyderabad	426
Ratnágiri	16,981	Upper Sind Frontier ...	412
Thána	5,463	Karáchi	264

Return No. IV—Irrigation.

64. The net area irrigated in the year under report is 3·3 per cent. of the net cropped area in the Presidency and 88·2 per cent. in Sind as against 3·4 and 86·2 per cent. respectively last year.

The variations under the principal sub-heads are shown below :—

Irrigated Area.

Number.	Detail.	Presidency Proper.			Sind.		
		Acres (000 omitted).		Increase or decrease per cent.	Acres (000 omitted).		Increase or decrease per cent.
		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
	A.—Area Irrigated.						
1	Irrigated from canals ...	140	110	—21·4	2,300	2,600	+13·0
2	Do. tanks, wells, &c....	699	700	+0·1	348	463	+33·0
3	Total Area Irrigated ...	839	810	—3·4	2,648	3,063	+15·7
	B.—Crops Irrigated.						
4	Rice	137	124	—9·5	697	680	—2·4
5	Wheat	176	173	—1·7	472	649	+37·5
6	Sugarcane	82	84	+2·4	4	3	—25·0
7	Other crops	541	528	—2·4	1,707	1,996	+16·9
8	Total Crops Irrigated ...	936	909	—2·9	2,880	3,328	+15·5

Note.—The difference between totals, A and B, is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped under irrigation more than once.

The marginal table brings out noticeable variations in the areas irrigated from various sources. Irrigation by canals exhibits marked decrease everywhere except in Gujarát and Poona. The decrease is partly due to favourable late rains and partly to more correct registration. The increase in Gujarát is attributed to good supply of water and in Poona to extended cultivation of monsoon dry crops and deficient rainfall. Under wells and tanks, the decrease in Gujarát is the natural result of heavy rains. In the Karnátak, it is due to insufficient water in tanks and wells. The large increases in the Deccan districts of Násik, Sholápur and Sátára correspond to decrease under canals, and are chiefly due to improved registration noticed above, under which pátasthal irrigation hitherto erroneously returned under canals is now transferred to the head "tanks and wells, &c." In Sholápur, there is an additional reason. The Mhaswad tank was closed for repairs, and the applicants probably turned to tanks and wells during the period of deficient rainfall.

Districts.	Acres (00 omitted).		
	Canals.	Tanks and wells.	Net variation.
Ahmadabad	+4	—54	—50
Kaira ...	+2	—21	—19
Khándesh ...	—3	—5	—8
Násik ...	—125	+178	+53
Ahmadnagar.	—48	—96	—144
Poona ...	+14	—10	+4
Sholápur ...	—19	+44	+25
Sátára ...	—88	+70	—18
Belgaum ...	—2	—11	—13
Bijápur ...	+1	—16	—15
Dhárwár ...	—33	—37	—70
Thána ...	...	—13	—13
Kánara ...	...	—13	—13

The area under irrigated crops decreased 27,000 acres or 2·9 per cent., for half of which irrigated rice (—13,000 acres) is responsible. For that crop stood less in need of irrigation after heavy late rains. All other crops except sugarcane (+ 2,000 acres) also decreased slightly.

Return No. V.—Agricultural Stock.

65. The following table shows a decrease in cattle and sheep. Sind is not yet ready with a return :—

Agricultural Stock.

Details.	Presidency Proper.			
	(000 omitted)		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
Plough Cattle	3,283	3,221	.....	1·9
Breeding Bulls	22	20	.....	9·1
Cattle for other purposes	155	158	1·9	.....
Milch Cattle	2,911	2,861	.....	1·7
Young Stock	2,314	2,272	.....	1·8
Total Cattle ...	8,685	8,532	.....	1·8
Horses and Ponies...	153	152	.....	0·7
Sheep	1,917	1,787	.....	6·7
Goats	1,695	1,612	.....	4·9
Ploughs	1,118	1,100	.....	1·6
Carts	516	523	1·3	.....

Note.—Changes in the figures of sheep and goats reported last year are due to subsequent corrections.

The district variations are noted below :—

No.	District.	Plough Oxen.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Young Stock.	Total Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
1	Ahmadabad...	—6,597	—5,379	—3,736	—1,698	—17,759	—3,154	—867
2	Kaira...	—3,127	—2,381	+1,769	—4,744	—8,831	—2,951	+1,605
3	Panch Mahâls	—4,386	—2,805	—359	—6,703	—14,329	—45	—2,876
4	Broach	—2,869	—522	—663	—3,253	—7,179	+203	—4,532
5	Surat	+265	+327	+1,349	—430	+1,898	—233	—3,161
6	Khándesh	—6,934	—5,099	—1,552	—5,859	—18,978	—2,550	+7,642
7	Násik	—7,935	—10,645	—459	—12,506	—32,905	—11,767	—21,119
8	Ahmadnagar	+938	—11,816	+492	—10,803	—20,570	—22,322	—34,765
9	Poona	—12,564	—6,045	+579	—6,706	—24,807	—16,270	—34,873
10	Sholápur	—4,970	—7,375	—499	—8,741	—23,215	—19,069	—14,411
11	Sátára	—2,370	—3,198	+1,006	—843	—6,390	—12,667	—1,321
12	Belgaum	—770	+175	+885	+4,935	+5,812	+13,016	+6,179
13	Bijápur	+5,444	+5,953	+3,478	+14,932	+30,448	—4,296	+8,832
14	Dhárwár	—3,058	—679	+785	+12,974	+8,535	—48,742	+10,078
15	Thána	—3,175	—1,127	—225	—5,749	—10,486	+337	+789
16	Kolába	—1,427	—158	—870	—6,495	—10,329	+2	—2,182
17	Ratnágiri	+712	+147	+174	+1,635	+2,495	+48	+271
18	Kánara	—134	—1,252	—150	—1,802	—4,267	—179	+605

Cattle.—The decrease must be attributable in great measure to disease, which was very rife during the year. All Deccan districts, except Sátára, reported very serious loss by disease. But there are other causes. From Násik, for instance, cattle were taken to other districts. By rule, these should still have been registered in Násik, for the removal was very temporary. It is very difficult to get this rule attended to.

The decrease in plough cattle in some districts appears to be, to some extent due to erratic registration. Thus in Ahmadabad last year plough cattle decreased largely. But young stock more than made up the decrease. Again, this year the cattle in Belgaum and Dhárwár are reported to have very considerably increased, while plough cattle decreased. In Sholápur, sale for want of fodder and water and rigid exclusion from forest are said to have emphasized the decrease caused by death. There is, on the other hand, a large increase in Bijápur, where extended cultivation and greater facility afforded by the grazing rules appear to have attracted animals from outside. The decrease in the total cattle is almost equally shared by plough cattle, milch cattle and young stock.

Sheep and Goats.—Comparison of the figures of sheep and goats compiled under separate heads since 1886-87 showed sudden and abnormal variations. Enquiry has disclosed that owing to a mistaken translation in the vernacular forms of the return, the districts of Gujarát occasionally returned figures under wrong headings. This mistake being now corrected, an erratum showing amended figures is appended to the Return No. V. The figures of sheep and goats thus corrected show decrease of 6·7 and 4·9 per cent. respectively, in comparison with last year. The number of sheep fell off in almost all districts. Goats decreased in Gujarát and the Deccan. Their number, however, increased in the Karnátak and the Konkan. The decrease is in part attributed to diseases and in part to the usual causes of sale and migration. The enumeration, however, must be accepted with a good deal of reserve, as the roving habit of herdsmen does not permit the registration to be even fairly accurate.

Horses and Ponies.—The variation in the total is not very noticeable. There is increase in Násik, Ahmadnagar, Bijápur and Surat, but a decline in other districts.

C.—PRICES.

66. *Price Inspectors.*—All the 59 stations were inspected, and 8 were visited a second time during the year under report. The cost incurred and the number of days actually devoted to inspection are compared with similar figures of the previous year, thus :—

Year.	Salary.	Travelling.	Total.	Days of inspection.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.
1893-94	3,056	981	4,037	126
1894-95	3,198	1,077	4,275	122

The cost is within the sanction. One of the Inspectors received an increment. The other, who had shown special qualification for the work, died, and has been succeeded by an Inspector on the maximum pay. The cost has been further increased under the head travelling by more numerous inspections.

The duties of the Inspectors have with the concurrence of the Collectors been enlarged, in that they are required to test Táluka Form No. 38 at head-quarter stations, which they visit under previous orders.

67. The work of the year has given further proof of the value of the system adopted. More attention is paid by officers responsible for correct registration in the manner laid down by standing orders. It is to this more than to any direct action on the part of the Inspectors that improved statistics will be due. It is, however, not necessary to detail irregularities reported by the Inspectors, for they are brought to the notice of the Collector or other superior officer. One of the principal faults in registration is that of quoting the prices of super-fine instead of average qualities. This was strikingly exemplified in the case of Bombay. Last year it was recorded how the check on the quotations at Bombay reduced the compensation payment by Rs. 2,051 per mensem. This year a further scrutiny has caused a further reduction; the total reduction now aggregating to Rs. 3,615 per mensem. A protest was made by the Commanding Officers of the Naive Infantry Regiments, but it was conclusively shown that the figures on which their argument was based were wrong, chiefly by reason of confusion between the weight and the capacity ser. The course of reported prices in Bombay is well exhibited by the following table:—

Article.	Prices returned from Bombay.				Prices reported from other Stations.	
	April 1894.	May 1894.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Poona.	Ahmadabad.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Wheat flour, 1st sort	7 2	5 3	3 3	3 12	3 13	3 10
Do, 2nd sort	6 6	3 13	3 13	3 2	3 8	3 3
Clean rice, 1st sort	7 0	7 0	6 0	4 13	4 2	3 3

The prices are per maund in rupees and annas, pies eliminated, and the quotations for Poona and Ahmadabad are for March 1895. The check inspections were made in April 1894 and February 1895, and there is additional evidence to show that the corrections were directly due to the scrutiny of the Inspector. It is evident that the fair tally between the March prices in the three stations is of itself an indication that at last Bombay is returning correct prices. It is also evident that the incorrect prices, which would undoubtedly have remained long unchecked, caused a very serious loss to Government in the overpayment of compensation. Speaking generally, the results of the scrutiny have been similar all over the Presidency. Prices are now showing much less of the former inexplicable inequality.

68. Táluka Form No. 38 is a price register, made compulsory by the inclusion in the Revenue Manual, and by the detailed orders therein given. It is not a register fixed on the same basis as the price register, specially prescribed for cantonments and other stations where there are troops, or from which returns for the "Fortnightly Price Current" are required. The táluka form, for instance, demands a record and return of prices prevailing on the 25th day of each month. The special register requires the record of prices bi-weekly and a return of the *average* for the month.

The inspection of the táluka form shows that in several districts it has actually not been opened at all; in others that it is filled in from the figures recorded from the special register; in others that it is not made up from information obtained from reports by Circle Inspectors or Bhág Kárkúns, but from information obtained haphazard; and lastly, in others still that the grossest errors were plentiful. For instance, prices of clean cotton were entered in the column

headed seed cotton, and those for groundnut kernels for unhusked groundnut. The latter error was in one case detected in the usual price return, and explanation was asked. An explanation was given that the rise in price was genuine, and the result of large wholesale purchases. The Inspector proved, later on, that the only cause was the confusion between the clean kernel and the kernel in its husk. This happened in a district where groundnut is of great importance.

It is a question whether the Inspectors should not extend their tour to other than head-quarter stations to check Táluka Form No. 38. This may be possible when in the centres which are now inspected, the inspection can be safely relaxed. All tálukas manifestly cannot be visited yearly; but it may be possible to arrange for inspection in rotation.

D.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

69. The total number of experiments carried out during 1894-95 amounted to 152 as against 157 in the previous year. Of these 40 were from the Northern Division, 68 from the Central Division and 44 from the Southern Division. The review of crop experiments is submitted in a separate report.

Jowári 12; bájri 25; rice 18; wheat 15; rági 16; kodra, barag, navani, vari, 1 each; gram 27; vál 2; lang 1; sesame 8; linseed 4; nigerseed 2; safflower, groundnut and rapeseed, 1 each; sugarcane 4; onions 3; cotton 1 and grasses 7.

E.—FORECAST OF SEASON, 1895-96.

70. The monsoon broke about the 10th June, reaching Gujarát in the middle of the month. June rain generally sufficient and seasonable for kharif sowing, though deficient in the eastern parts of the Deccan and in Bijápur. July rain was somewhat deficient throughout the Deccan and Karnátak, but was favourable elsewhere. In August, Gujarát and the Konkan again received sufficient rain. In the western parts of the Deccan and Karnátak also, though light, it was sufficient for keeping standing crops in good condition, but in the eastern parts it was very deficient. Standing crops began to suffer, and rabi sowing was retarded. Conditions, however, altogether changed in September. A cyclonic storm travelling from the Bay of Bengal brought heavy rain in the first week of September all over the Deccan and Karnátak, which was exceptionally heavy in Sholápur. It gave much needed relief to the withering kharif crops and improved rabi prospects. In the Konkan and Gujarát, on the other hand, it was insufficient. Rice was withering and rabi sowing retarded. October rain, though somewhat injurious to kharif crops harvested and ready for harvest, and too late in Gujarát for the main rice crop, was on the whole, everywhere, beneficial to standing kharif and newly sown rabi crops. Some rain in the beginning of November is reported from South Deccan and Karnátak. This will further aid the rabi crop, which will probably be extended in area. Rice, particularly in Gujarát, will suffer in outturn. Cotton prospects good.

VIII.—TRADE AND TRADE STATISTICS.

71. The following is extracted from the Annual Reports (separately submitted) on Rail and Road-borne traffic:—

Year.	Presidency Proper.				Sind.			
	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total, Trade.	External Trade.		Local Trade.	Total Trade.
	Imports.	Exports.			Imports.	Exports.		
	Maunds, 1 maund = 82⅔ lbs. (00000 omitted).							
Average	336	108	301	745	97	25	73	195
1893-94	385	118	329	832	110	27	92	229
1894-95	277	122	339	738	123	27	70	220
Increase + or decrease — over average	—59	+14	+38	—7	+26	+2	—3	+25
Increase + or decrease — over last year	—108	+4	+10	—94	+13	...	—22	—9

The total trade of the Presidency Proper during 1894-95 was nearly up to average, but 11·3 per cent. below that of the last year; while that of Sind, though slightly below last year, was still 12·8 per cent. above average.

The road-borne trade was, as usual, registered at six selected posts.

IX.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

72. No reports on the subject have been received from District Officers under Government Resolution No. 1672, dated 13th April 1889, General Department.

X.—MINERAL STATISTICS.

73. The annual return of minerals was forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, the return of mineral concessions being, as usual, submitted to the Government of India. Special information relating to mines in three prescribed tabular statements, for inclusion in the annual report of the Inspector of Mines, was supplied to the Director of Geological Survey of India in the month of June last.

A license to prospect for gold for one year was granted to Mr. Háji Ismáil Háji Mahomed Kulli Mirza in Alnáwar of Dhárwár. At the request of the Honourable Mr. Ranchhodlál Chhotálál, C.I.E., of Ahmadabad, a sample of iron ore obtained at Mahábaleshvar was forwarded for analytical examination to the Geological Department. The analysis showed 46·46 per cent. iron in the ore.

XI.—COLLECTION FOR THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

74. During the year, the following samples were forwarded to the Reporter on Economic Products :—

1. Rubia cordifolia (roots and botanical specimens) and
2. Carthamus tinctorius (flower, seed, oil, and oil-cake of the dye-yielding and oil-yielding forms of the plant, together with botanical specimens).

Similar samples of other oil-plants, as noted below, have been collected and are ready for despatch :—

1. Brassica juncea.
2. Cocos nucifera.
3. Garcinia indica.
4. Bassia latifolia.
5. Brassica campestris.
6. Eruca sativa.
7. Guizotia abyssynica.

Samples of a number of other products have been indented for, and are being collected.

CONCLUSION.

75. Mr. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, has added another year's useful record of work. Besides the general supervision of farms at Poona, Mánjri and Nadiád, he has laboriously reviewed the crop experiments, making three himself; and the reports of Horse, Cattle and Agricultural Shows. He has given the prescribed lectures to the Agricultural Classes at the College of Science, and for the first time has taken the students on a short tour of instruction. The lectures to the students of the Bombay Veterinary College have been recognized as a regular duty. He visited Madras to attend a competitive trial between indigenous and imported ploughs at Adoni. He visited the Asundi Tank in Dhárwár to advise on remedies for the falling off in the irrigated area. He went to Supa (Bhimthadi) to report on the Sultán Môt, an alleged improvement on the existing water bucket. He has continued with advantage to hold the post of Joint Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, especially with reference to the charge of the Empress Gardens.

Mr. Mollison is at present the highest authority in the Presidency on agriculture, practical and theoretical, and especially on dairying and the management of dairy cattle. On the latter subjects, two numbers of the Agricultural Ledger Series written by him have been published by the Imperial Department of Agriculture. He has cordially co-operated with Professor Middleton, of the Baroda College. This co-operation equally benefits the Bombay Government and the Baroda Darbár, in the ascertainment of agricultural facts, the conduct of agricultural experiments, and in the direction of agricultural education.

Both Colonel Godfrey and Mr. Muir-Mackenzie have endorsed the remarks, made in the last section of the report for 1893-94, as regards the efficiency of the Personal Assistants, Ráo Bahádur Ichhárám and Ráo Sáheb H. V. Sáthe, both of whom have done higher work during the year;—the former as Acting Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, for four months, and the latter on two occasions as Acting Assistant Superintendent in charge of linked parties in the Gujarát Survey. During these absences, their posts were well filled by Messrs. Yashvant Nilkanth and G. H. Anjangaonkar, respectively.

The Department has suffered a loss in the death of Mr. B. V. Dixit, for several years Head Clerk, and then Price Inspector.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. C. OZANNE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture,
Bombay.

STATISTICS.

A.—RAINFALL.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

Rain Periods and their dates.

Early Rains...			... 1st January—10th April.
Ante-Monsoon—			
11th April to 4th June ...	Ashvini	...	... 11th April—24th April.
	Bharani	...	... 25th April—8th May.
	Krittika	...	... 9th May—22nd May.
	Rohini	...	... 23rd May—4th June.
Monsoon-Kharif—			
5th June to 14th August .	Mrig ...	...	... 5th June—19th June.
	Ardra ...	...	... 20th June—3rd July.
	Punarvasu	...	... 4th July—17th July.
	Pushya	...	... 18th July—31st July.
	Ashlesha	...	... 1st August—14th August.
Monsoon-Rabi—			
15th August to 21st Oct .	Magha...	...	... 15th August—27th August.
	Purva ...	...	... 28th August—10th September.
	Uttara...	...	... 11th September—24th September.
	Hast ...	...	... 25th September—7th October.
	Chitra...	...	... 8th October—21st October.
Late Rains—			
22nd Oct. to 30th Nov ...	Svâti ...	...	... 22nd October—3rd November.
	Vishákha	...	... 4th November—17th November.
	Anurádha	...	... 18th November—30th November.
December.			

The average given in the tables is that for eleven years ending 1892, except for very few stations. The rainy days are compared with last year only.

The anna valuation given in the remarks is on the basis of 16 annas representing an average crop.

Synopsis of Rainfall Summary, 1894-95.

District.	Kharif.		Rabi.		General Remarks as to Rain.
	Rain.	Harvest.	Rain.	Harvest.	
West Khándesh ...	Sowing rain deficient.	Fair	Sufficient, but Svâti rain injuriously excessive.	Fairly good ...	Above average.
East Khándesh ...	Seasonable and sufficient.	Fairly good ...	Sufficient. Svâti rain less heavy and less injurious.	Good	About average.
Násik	Do. ...	Good	Do. ...	Do. ...	Up to or above average.
Ahmadnagar	Deficient. Heavy in September.	Fair	Sufficient. Svâti injurious in places.	Fairly good ...	Above average in north; elsewhere below.
Poona	Scant in the beginning.	Good	Do. ...	Fair	About average, but short in eastern tálukas.
Sholápur	More scant, but good in August and September.	Poor	Scarcely sufficient.	Do.	Below average.
Sátára	Sufficient, but irregular.	Fair	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Above average in west; elsewhere somewhat below.
Belgaum	At first sufficient, then irregular.	Do.	Do. ...	Fair	Below average.
Bijápur	Sowing rain deficient and late.	Do.	Do. ..	Do.	Slightly below average.
Dhárwár	Sufficient for sowing except in rabi tracts.	Do.	Deficient in the beginning. Sufficient in October.	Fairly good ...	Below average.
Kánara	Do. but deficient in September in upland parts.	Good	Seasonable ...	Fair	Much below average.
Ratnágiri	Seasonable and sufficient.	Do.	Seasonable, except in October.	Do.	Under average.
Kolába	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Above average.
Thána	Do. ...	Do.	Do. cloudy weather at harvest time.	Middling ...	Do.
Surat	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Very heavy ...	Good	Much above average.
Broach	Seasonable in the beginning. Excessive in July, September and October.	Do. cotton poor.	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Kaira	Seasonable and sufficient, but heavy in July and October.	Fair	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
Panch Mahals ...	Seasonable in the beginning, but incessant in July, September and October.	Poor	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
Ahmadabad	Sufficient and seasonable, but excessive in July and October.	Fair; rice good; bájri poor.	Do. ...	Fairly good ...	Do.

West Khándesh, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Dhulia.		Pimpalner.		Nandurbár.		Navápur.		Táloda.		Sháháda.		Shirpur.		Sindkhéda.		Amalner.		Párola.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0·81	2	0·48	1	..	..	..	..	0·03	..	0·20	1	0·40	1	0·31	1	0·48	1	0·97	3
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·25	1	..	..	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon Kharif ..	10·93	19	11·67	25	25·11	36	44·20	44	31·98	41	23·08	34	15·02	27	12·50	24	15·23	28	14·72	27
Monsoon-Rabi ..	10·57	14	7·44	10	10·36	19	11·79	21	12·53	20	10·14	16	7·37	13	7·67	11	8·00	12	13·67	24
Late Rains	1·27	2	4·33	4	4·56	4	4·33	3	6·30	5	4·66	4	7·86	4	8·35	4	2·59	3	2·95	4
Total ..	23·08	37	23·92	40	40·03	59	60·63	69	50·33	66	38·14	55	30·74	45	28·83	40	26·30	44	32·31	58
Average ..	27·61	41	24·37	39	32·31	59	35·08	67	32·90	65	30·09	52	28·77	50	21·52	47	28·35	50	32·51	46

General characteristics.—A hilly and rugged tract, except where the wide black-soil plains extend on either side of the Tápti and its tributaries. Rainfall very heavy in the Dángs.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average except in southern tálukas. At Navápur and Táloda, far exceeding the normal, though ante-monsoon period altogether dry. Mrig rain generally sufficient for preparing land and cotton sowing. Ardra opened with deficient rain and retarded cotton sowing already late. July rain normal with short and useful breaks. In August, rain fell in drizzles at intervals, and crops suffered from want of moisture. But they were relieved by frequent and heavy showers of first fortnight in September (Purva-Uttara) favouring kharif crops and rabi prospects. Then followed a long break in Hasta and Chitra till at the end of October. Sváti rain was excessively heavy, injuring kharif cotton and bájri ready for harvest, as well as recently sown rabi crops. No rain fell in November. Showers in February helped rabi. Kharif outturn estimated as low as 8 to 12 annas. Rabi made amends for kharif. Outturn 12 annas to average.

East Khándesh, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Chálisgaon.		Pachora.		Bhadgaon.		Erandol.		Chopda.		Jalgaon.		Jámner.		Bhusával.		Edal-a'ba'd.		Sávda.		Yával.		Ra'ver.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	1·20	2	1·41	2	1·17	1	1·56	1	0·27	1	0·80	3	0·56	2	0·50	3	0·45	1	0·78	2	2·68	3	0·66	4
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	0·14	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	10·82	17	13·76	25	16·64	26	18·15	26	16·21	23	18·27	31	15·48	29	16·17	25	15·37	20	18·84	27	19·77	28	22·74	24
Monsoon-Rabi ..	20·60	17	16·34	19	15·59	18	10·18	18	9·17	13	9·60	19	8·77	16	11·97	17	15·69	16	12·45	20	12·91	16	12·87	19
Late Rains ..	3·60	5	2·91	4	1·86	5	2·41	4	1·94	4	3·14	5	4·08	4	3·15	4	3·69	4	4·02	4	2·05	5	3·38	5
Total ..	36·22	41	34·42	50	35·39	50	32·29	49	27·55	41	31·81	58	28·89	51	31·79	49	35·29	41	36·09	53	37·41	52	39·79	52
Average ..	36·91	51	34·33	51	30·69	49	35·17	50	32·42	51	36·20	57	37·23	63	36·32	58	30·14	57	32·33	65	29·90	58	32·21	47

General characteristics.—In the north, high hills of the Sátpudas. The southern and western portions are also hilly, but the hills less high and continuous. Drainage by the Tápti, the Girna and the Purna. Rainfall larger than in the West Khándesh, but less certain.

Remarks.—The total rain not far from average except in Yával. The early showers were favourable for preparing kharif land. Rain in June was sufficient for timely cotton sowings. Later kharif crops were sown in July, the rain continuing to be favourable with useful breaks. August rain was light and insufficient, but before any injury could be done, September, particularly at the Uttara period, brought good rain, beneficial to all standing crops and for starting rabi sowings. The closing rain came late in Sváti, but being less heavy than in Western Khándesh did less damage to kharif crops. No rain fell in November. Rabi crops, sown after the heavy rain at end of October, prospered. Season on the whole better than in West Khándesh. Kharif and rabi outturn about 12 annas.

Na'sik, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Na'sik.		Igatpuri.		Sinnar.		Nipha'd.		Yeola.		Na'ndgaon.		Ma'legaon.		Sata'na.		Kalvan.		Cha'ndor.		Dindori.		Peint.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0·22	1	0·54	2	0·30	1	0·17	1	0·71	2	0·91	2	..	..	0·04	..	0·18	1	0·23	1	0·08	..	0·12	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·01	..	0·32	1	..	..	0·05	..	0·38	2	0·40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·77	3	..	..	0·04	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	20·49	32	120·63	67	19·85	36	10·00	18	11·82	19	7·46	17	8·99	16	13·79	22	19·84	35	13·77	31	20·29	41	77·12	58
Monsoon-Rabi ..	6·81	17	35·01	49	14·52	15	19·08	17	17·07	18	20·20	16	17·48	19	9·14	17	12·57	17	15·55	23	6·87	16	20·88	37
Late Rains ..	2·64	4	4·00	6	1·15	3	1·20	4	1·40	3	1·23	3	1·48	4	2·28	4	1·99	4	1·72	3	2·18	4	1·55	4
Total ..	30·08	54	160·50	125	35·82	55	30·50	40	31·38	44	30·20	39	27·95	39	25·25	43	34·58	57	32·04	61	29·42	61	99·71	99
Average ..	33·74	54	141·10	111	29·05	51	25·97	47	24·76	38	34·11	44	25·24	43	25·10	35	29·67	59	31·41	49	33·05	63	95·71	93

General characteristics.—The district is divisible into the Desh (or open country) and the Dángs (near the Sahyádris with heavy rainfall and primitive cultivation): The west portions of Násik, Dindori and Igatpuri and the whole of Peint belong to the Dángs.

Remarks.—Rainfall up to or above average, except at Dindori, Násik and Nándgaon. June rain (Mrig) was seasonable and sufficient for sowing land prepared in the fair season and for further cultivation. July rain was heavy, much above normal throughout, though late in the *Desh*. It was seasonable and sufficient for transplantation in the *dángi* tracts and for bajri sowing in the *Desh*. August rain fell daily in light showers in the western tálukas and was sufficient. But in the eastern it was too scattered and light for young crops. Frequent and heavy showers came in September (Purva and Uttara), specially heavy in the *Desh*, where most needed. They were followed by a necessary break beneficial to kharif crops and to rabi prospects. Heavy showers of Chitra and Sváti in October damaged bájri and rice ready for harvest, but were favourable for rabi sowings. Season on the whole good. Outturn of *tushár* or early catch crops varying from 5 annas in Igatpuri to 20 in Chándor. Kharif outturn from 12 to 14, 20 in Chándor. Rabi yield 10 to 12 annas.

Ahmadnagar, 1894.

Rain Periods.	1 Nagar.		2 Párner.		3 Shrigonda.		4 Karjat.		5 Ja'mkhed.		6 Shevgaon.		7 Neva'sa.		8 Ra'huri.		9 Kopargaon.		10 Sangamner.		11 Akola.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains .	4·16	10	2·99	9	0·02	..	2·32	5	1·83	4	2·49	5	1·55	4	3·11	6	0·34	2	0·80	1	0·57	2
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·07	..	..	..	0·30	1	1·20	3	0·43	3	..	..	0·35	2	0·05	..	0·05	..	1·40	1	0·63	2
Monsoon-Kharif ..	6·23	13	8·97	21	5·33	13	6·37	15	12·53	21	9·78	16	5·30	12	8·39	12	7·60	17	9·65	16	14·41	25
Monsoon-Rabi ..	13·01	19	11·42	18	10·27	17	12·37	19	13·56	21	14·33	22	20·37	17	14·72	17	13·77	20	9·97	12	4·08	11
Late Rains ..	1·88	3	1·40	4	0·47	2	0·39	1	0·67	3	2·10	2	0·79	1	2·09	4	1·21	3	2·50	3	1·80	4
Total ..	25·35	45	24·78	52	16·39	33	22·65	43	29·02	52	28·70	45	28·36	36	27·36	39	22·97	42	24·32	33	21·49	44
Average ..	26·87	42	26·71	52	22·35	35	24·85	34	31·75	55	28·50	51	26·21	46	26·02	42	20·11	45	23·26	39	24·96	46

General characteristics.—(1) *Desh*—Godávari valley (tálukas 6 to 9) : rich alluvial plains growing much wheat. Rainfall very uncertain. Bhima and Ghor valley (tálukas 3 and 4) alluvial, but less fertile. Rainfall more capricious. Good year exceptional. Tálukas 1, 2, 5 and 10 lie between these valleys. Alternation of bare hill and treeless plain with occasional fertile well-wooded tracts. Rain more regular. (2) *Dángs*—Half Akola has very heavy rain, half abuts on the Desh. The record shows the fall of the plain portion.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average in the northern tálukas ; elsewhere a little below, except in Shrigonda, where decidedly short. Ante-monsoon or else even earlier rain was sufficient for preparing land except again in Shrigonda and also Kopargaon, but rain in June was deficient both for sowing *tushár* and kharif. At the end of July the fall was sufficient for commencing retarded sowings of cotton, bájri, and jowár. August rain was light, but was just enough for completing sowings. Want of more rain was again soon felt. Prospects improved with the heavy rain of September, which benefited all standing crops. This rain at first retarded rabi sowings by its incessancy. The first half of October was a period of fair weather which after the previous heavy rain was favourable to kharif crops and for completing rabi sowings. This was followed by Sváti rain decidedly beneficial to standing crops, though it did harm to cotton and bajri. Cotton outturn was poor. Outturn of *tushár* crops only 4 to 10 annas. Kharif outturn (6-12 annas) was a little inferior to rabi (10 to 12 annas).

Poona, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Poona.		Paud.		Vadgaon.		Lona'vla.		Khed.		Groda.		Junnar.		Sirur.		Sa'svad.		Ba'ra'mati.		Dhond.		Inda'pur.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0·58	1	0·90	3	..	..	..	..	0·71	4	0·38	2	0·60	1	0·95	5	2·47	4	2·23	4	1·72	6	1·26	4
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·79	2	..	..	0·99	1	..	..	0·72	3	0·67	2	0·09	..	0·76	2	1·40	1	0·24	1	0·33	2	0·28	1
Monsoon-Kharif ..	19·34	30	50·09	52	38·15	41	169·19	67	12·92	24	21·35	31	23·61	40	7·26	15	12·58	28	5·08	14	5·17	16	4·55	11
Monsoon-Rabi ..	9·42	16	13·14	24	11·29	23	46·24	51	7·95	21	6·15	16	7·36	18	10·17	19	3·70	13	15·37	22	11·90	15	11·89	21
Late Rains ..	3·46	5	5·16	4	3·51	4	5·73	6	1·36	3	2·76	6	2·71	4	0·25	2	1·11	2	0·54	2	2·59	2	0·31	1
Total ..	33·59	54	69·29	83	48·94	69	221·16	124	23·66	55	31·31	57	34·37	63	19·39	43	21·21	48	23·46	43	21·71	41	18·29	39
Average ..	36·60	48	67·22	33	57·74	68	171·50	118	25·03	46	32·87	54	34·49	57	24·47	41	26·08	47	24·57	46	..	38	26·38	41

General characteristics.—The district varies from a heavy certain rainfall to a most scant capricious one. Sure rain is enjoyed by the west portions of Junnar, Khed, Haveli and all of Mával. A moderate but regular rainfall characterizes the central belt, while the Bhimthadi and Indápur tálukas are uncertain and irregular like the adjoining tálukas of Sholápur.

Remarks.—Rainfall about average except in eastern tálukas. Monsoon began early in June (Mrig) with good rain, but after the second fortnight (Árdra) it became scant, particularly in the eastern rabi tálukas, where it was wholly insufficient for kharif sowing. July rain was seasonable and sufficient for rice transplantation in the Mával and for kharif sowing in the east. August rain was normal and favourable throughout. Rain in September (Uttara) was deficient in *Mával*, and crops suffered. In the south-eastern tálukas, however, it was heavy and useful to standing kharif crops and for rabi sowing. Hasta was a period of light rain. But it was followed by general heavy rain in the latter half of October (Chitra and Sváti), which considerably injured harvested bájri and somewhat spoiled standing crops, but was very useful to rabi. Rabi outturn would have been full but for total absence of rain after Sváti. Kharif estimated at 12 to 14 annas. Rábi 10 to 12 annas.

Shola'pur, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Shola'pur.		Ba'rsi.		Ma'dha.		Karma'la.		Pandharpur.		Sa'ngola.		Ma'lsiras.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·17	1	0·65	2	0·40	1	5·08	6	..	..	0·12	..	2·58	2
Ante-Monsoon	0·62	2	0·63	3	0·43	2	0·46	1	0·75	3	2·99	7	0·77	2
Monsoon-Kharif	7·17	15	8·66	18	7·11	12	8·79	21	8·67	17	5·96	12	4·58	13
Monsoon-Rabi	12·72	18	13·89	19	15·63	19	17·07	25	16·73	24	12·74	17	11·13	18
Late Rains	0·29	1	1·10	2	0·70	3	0·29	2	0·52	1	0·81	2	0·72	2
Total ..	20·97	37	24·93	44	24·27	37	31·69	55	26·67	45	22·62	38	19·78	36
Average ..	32·78	47	35·67	55	31·61	51	27·66	58	29·01	51	23·17	45	23·36	45

General characteristics.—The isolated táluka of Bársi is richest, and has the surest rain; but the rainfall is scanty all over the district, and very capricious.

Remarks.—Except in one táluka the rainfall was much below average. The usual ante-monsoon showers were useful for preparing land. But June rain was very irregular and deficient, or late, and sowings made little progress. In July, too, sowing rain did not come till the second or third week. Even then it was too light and curtailed the sown area. Fair showers during August and excellent rain on the last day of the month removed anxiety. This rain was useful both for kharif crops and for rabi sowings. Heavy rain in September was similarly beneficial. Hasta rain was unusually light. Chitra and Sváti rains in October harmful to kharif, were, however, useful for completion of rabi sowing. The rabi would have yielded very well if there had been a little rain in November. The rabi crops were affected by blight in Málsiras and Pandharpur. Kharif outturn poor, 4 to 8 annas. That of rabi, of much larger area, 8 to 10 annas. The Collector thinks that on the whole the year was not unfavourable.

Sa'ta'ra, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Sa'ta'ra.		Koregaon		Wái.		Khandála.		Medha.		Malcolm-peth.		Pátan.		Karád.		Peth.		Shirála.		Dariva'd.		Vadúj.		Vita.		Ta'sgaon.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	2·50	6	1·50	4	4·58	4	0·89	5	3·99	3	1·58	4	2·03	4	1·98	5	1·23	4	2·32	6	1·58	6	1·80	3	2·40	3	1·98	2
Ante-Monsoon ...	2·71	4	1·47	3	0·49	2	...	...	0·11	1	0·77	2	0·78	3	2·64	6	1·03	2	1·56	3	0·64	2	1·36	5	4·60	2	5·85	7
Monsoon-Kharif ..	33·87	44	16·48	33	22·55	27	8·02	17	32·90	56	233·20	69	59·49	54	17·17	34	14·25	25	31·07	44	9·99	10	6·73	15	11·44	17	9·72	26
Monsoon-Rabi ...	9·12	10	10·77	15	10·64	15	7·11	14	12·16	17	68·16	55	16·34	23	7·43	14	3·99	9	4·63	11	10·49	21	8·53	14	9·44	16	7·11	13
Late Rains	2·08	3	1·55	6	1·18	2	1·48	3	1·71	3	6·94	7	2·97	3	2·78	4	3·11	4	2·51	3	2·85	3	2·52	3	1·80	5	1·84	3
Total ...	50·28	67	31·75	61	39·44	50	17·50	39	100·87	80	310·65	137	81·61	87	31·97	63	23·67	44	42·09	67	20·55	42	20·94	40	29·68	43	25·50	51
Average ...	45·30	72	36·02	58	34·58	52	23·40	45	76·21	88	292·59	134	75·81	92	36·48	56	30·01	41	42·36	64	22·98	47	24·56	50	26·13	47	29·52	44

General characteristics.—Western Belt—Parts of Jávli, Pátan, Wái, Sátára, and Válva, hilly. Regular and heavy rainfall. Central Belt—East portions of above and all Koregaon and Karád. Rich, well-watered valleys. Eastern Belt—The rest chiefly a waving plain and of poor land. Uncertain rainfall. But south portion of Tásgaon rich, well-wooded plains.

Remarks.—Rainfall above normal in the *Dongri* tálukas and in Koregaon and Khánápur (Vita); elsewhere somewhat below average. The early rains were general and were followed by heavy Rohini showers in the *Desh* and central tálukas, useful for preparing land. Early June rain was seasonable and sufficient in the west, where the kharif area was nearly full, but was deficient in the east. July rain was throughout abundant, heavy enough to wash away sown nágli in the western parts; but a partial break useful to all crops was secured at the close of the month. August rain fell at seasonable intervals in the western and central tracts, where the crops did well. In the eastern tálukas the needed relief came with heavy rain in September. Kharif crops, however, suffered in outturn for deficiency of September rain in the west. Heavy rains of Chitra and Sváti in October were beneficial to withering crops and for completion of rabi sowings. No rain at all in November. Kharif crops again suffered, particularly rice, bájri and groundnut. A scarcity of fodder was felt. Season on the whole fair. Estimated outturn of kharif was 8-14 annas, that of rabi 15 annas.

Belgaum, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Belgaum.		Chandgad		Kha'na'pur.		Sampgaon		Saundatti		Murgod.		Goka'k.		Chikodi.		Hukkeri.		Athni.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	2·44	4	1·05	3	2·59	4	1·59	2	0·70	3	1·20	2	0·84	2	3·33	4	4·08	4	1·68	2
Ante-Monsoon	1·36	5	2·47	4	3·40	5	6·42	11	4·19	11	4·36	9	3·04	7	4·18	7	3·83	7	1·24	6
Monsoon-Kharif... ...	34·39	54	35·63	65	53·21	60	12·34	30	7·81	18	10·38	19	9·15	13	13·44	31	7·91	20	7·08	13
Monsoon-Rabi	7·52	18	17·82	23	8·81	15	3·87	10	7·86	13	5·57	9	7·67	14	9·32	16	4·00	13	8·40	22
Late Rains	2·48	5	1·41	5	0·78	2	1·60	4	1·25	3	1·74	3	1·79	4	2·40	4	3·06	4	1·64	3
Total ..	48·19	86	108·38	100	68·71	86	25·82	57	21·81	47	23·25	42	22·50	40	32·67	62	22·88	48	20·04	36
Average ...	51·49	84	107·28	112	67·27	97	29·15	63	24·78	48	26·64	52	26·71	41	29·28	64	26·79	50	24·07	50

General characteristics.—Near the Sahyádris the rain of the south-west monsoon is very constant and heavy (Belgaum and Khánápur). Further east, Chikodi, Gokák and Sampgaon, it is fitful. The eastern tálukas show a fitful fall, but this is supplemented by a scanty supply from the north-east monsoon (which comes generally in October and later).

Remarks.—Rainfall below average. Both early and ante-monsoon rains were good. The latter useful for preparing land and valuable for commencing early sowing of rice, nágli, &c., in the western tracts. June rain was sufficient and timely. July rain was equally good; useful to standing crops and for commencing cotton sowing. August rain was favourable in western rice tracts, but was very light elsewhere, as usual. In September the fall was fairly heavy for rabi sowing in east, but much too little in the western tracts; and kharif crops began to wither. In some villages in Belgaum, locusts also did injury. Rainfall in Hast was generally light, but heavy rains of Chitra and Sváti helped the standing kharif and encouraged rabi sowing everywhere. Showers in November further improved rabi prospects. The season was, however, irregular and on the whole below average. Under kharif the otturn of jowári and bájri was 9 to 10 annas; rice only 8 to 10; tur 6 to 12 and sugarcane 10 to 12 annas. Under rabi, wheat and cotton 6 to 12 and gram 8 to 12 annas.

Bija'pur, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Bija'pur.		Indi.		Sindgi.		Ba'gewa'di.		Muddebiha'l.		Ba'galkot.		Bilgi.		Ba'da'mi.		Hungund.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·94	3	0·56	1	2·67	2	1·35	3	0·72	3	0·20	1	1·25	2	1·00	1	0·53	2
Ante-Monsoon...	1·10	5	0·92	2	1·88	3	2·96	9	2·92	4	3·25	7	4·93	9	4·82	6	2·96	6
Monsoon-Kharif	9·31	12	8·67	13	8·44	17	7·56	12	10·88	17	6·77	14	9·35	12	7·18	18	4·61	12
Monsoon-Rabi	12·24	16	9·81	15	11·63	19	13·79	18	16·22	18	9·52	12	11·91	11	11·43	10	10·47	18
Late Rains	1·52	2	1·70	4	4·24	7	4·72	7	3·38	6	3·45	4	3·89	5	3·71	6	1·85	6
Total ...	25·11	38	21·66	35	28·86	48	30·38	49	34·12	48	23·19	38	30·33	39	28·14	41	20·44	39
Average ...	26·68	49	23·10	60	31·28	62	26·73	58	27·62	61	26·03	55	23·71	48	28·56	65	23·29	49

General characteristics.—This district receives its rain from both the south-west and the north-east monsoon. Hungund enjoys an even and generally sure rainfall. Bágalkot and Bádámi fare well as a rule. The rich plains of the Krishna and Don valleys are uncertain. The north tálukas of Bijápur, Indi and Sindgi have capricious and light rainfall.

Remarks.—The "rainy days" much fewer than usual everywhere and the fall of rain also below average in all tálukas except Bágevádi and Muddebihál. Preparatory rain was good, but the monsoon began with deficient Mrig rain followed by an almost rainless A'rdra in June. Sowing was checked. July rain was only sufficient for partial sowings. Heavy and general rain came in August (A'shlesha) which was sufficient for cotton sowing and useful to the small area of sown kharif crops. A fortnight's break intervened, and a good rain again fell in Purva, promising a good rabi harvest. September gave general heavy rain, favourable for standing crops and for completion of cotton and other rabi sowing. Hasta rain was light; but fairly heavy showers came in Chitra, Sváti and Vishákha, which were on the whole useful. Rabi jowári and other crops did well, but cotton and linseed suffered from blight. Season, on the whole, favourable. The estimates of outturn are 10 annas for jowári (early and late), wheat, bájri, rice, cotton and gram, but only 4 annas for other pulses.

Dha'rwa'r, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Dha'rwa'r.		Hubli.		Kalghatgi.		Banka'pur.		Ha'ngal.		Kod.		Ra'nebennur.		Karajgi.		Gadag.		Mundargi.		Naval-gund.		Nargund.		Ron.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
Early Rains	0·87	2	2·46	3	2·51	2	1·07	2	1·09	3	0·69	2	0·06	...	1·03	2	0·77	2	...	...	0·80	1	1·35	2	0·96	2
Ante-Monsoon... ...	6·72	11	4·78	7	3·50	7	3·07	9	5·08	8	3·74	9	6·95	9	2·31	7	3·64	9	6·27	8	6·05	8	6·19	8	7·01	8
Monsoon-Kharif ...	11·28	28	10·18	27	15·49	38	8·74	23	11·47	47	9·39	23	4·63	14	8·77	20	4·01	12	2·56	10	4·63	13	7·27	12	7·43	13
Monsoon Rabi	4·47	16	5·46	12	6·25	12	4·88	13	4·93	12	4·18	10	3·52	8	6·81	13	6·29	14	4·94	9	3·41	16	9·01	10	8·65	12
Late Rains	2·47	4	1·98	5	2·60	6	3·29	6	3·61	7	2·63	5	2·85	6	4·04	6	3·73	6	3·82	6	0·98	3	1·99	3	1·83	5
Total ...	25·81	61	24·86	54	30·35	65	26·05	52	36·18	77	20·63	49	18·01	37	22·95	48	18·44	43	17·59	33	20·87	41	25·81	35	25·88	40
Average ...	33·19	73	28·09	69	36·41	86	25·42	69	41·41	78	29·11	60	24·63	44	25·15	58	25·71	53	20·11	44	28·51	48	26·10	53	28·10	60

General characteristics.—The district is composed of hilly tracts—the Mallád growing rice and hill grains (Hángal, Kalghatgi and Kod) and the black-soil plains growing cotton and wheat (Gadag, Ron, Navalgund, and Hubli), or cotton but no wheat (Karajgi and Ránebennur). The Dhárwár and Bankápur tálukas are partly Mallád. The soil of the Mallád is red and gravelly, but the rainfall is steady and comparatively heavy. It is more sure and seasonable the further to the west. The proverb says: 'Good rain won't give a big crop, nor will bad rain bring famine.' This is in comparison to the fertile black-soil plains, where with good seasonable rains the produce is very large, but where the fall is irregular and uncertain, and where there is always risk of drought.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days noticeably low. Rainfall below average. As in other districts of Karnátak, ante-monsoon showers were fairly heavy. In the *Mallád* both in June and July the rain was sufficient and seasonable, but in August and September it was deficient, and crops, especially rice, suffered, though some relief was afforded by late rains in Chitra and Sváti. In the eastern tracts, kharif rains were almost absent and the kharif area very short. September rain, however, was as usual heavier and sufficed for commencing rabi sowing, which was then checked by absence of Hasta rain and was not finished till favourable showers came in Chitra and Sváti. Rice suffered from the prolonged break. Exotic cotton was blighted in Gadag. Season below average; yield of early jowári and cotton estimated as low as 9 annas; that of rabi jowári and wheat at 12 annas.

Ka'nara 1894.

Rain Periods.	Ka'rwa'r.		Ankola.		Kumta.		Hona'var.		Bhatkal.		Haliya'l.		Supa.		Yella'pur.		Mundgod		Sirsi.		Sidda'pur.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·35	2	0·01	..	0·80	2	1·77	2	2·37	3	3·55	2	1·24	2	2·60	2
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·13	..	1·20	3	0·67	3	3·54	7	5·67	3	4·21	9	2·14	4	3·91	8	3·43	6	3·30	5	1·97	4
Monsoon-Kharif..	72·62	66	73·46	64	75·87	65	94·82	66	105·51	67	26·82	44	66·22	65	58·54	61	22·84	44	64·27	67	71·18	64
Monsoon-Rabi ..	15·49	32	19·05	36	19·07	36	23·73	39	24·60	36	5·83	19	9·37	22	11·31	30	7·92	20	16·68	34	15·30	35
Late Rains ..	2·42	7	3·05	5	2·01	6	3·62	5	4·74	7	2·41	5	1·83	4	2·53	3	2·09	4	2·55	4	3·41	6
Total ..	90·66	105	96·76	108	97·62	110	126·06	119	140·53	113	40·07	79	81·33	97	78·66	105	39·83	76	88·02	112	94·46	111
Average ..	129·20	108	·76	117	151·88	115	148·02	21	155·01	126	49·27	97	99·52	112	102·66	113	43·92	88	02·45	122	112·21	119

General characteristics.—A hilly and thickly wooded district, divided into two parts by a broken and irregular range of hills. The low land or coast tract has the heavier rainfall; in the upland the fall rapidly decreases with the distance from the Sahyádri crest.

Remarks.—Rainfall much below average. Monsoon broke on the 3rd of June, in which month the fall was sufficient and seasonable. The July and August rains were equally good. But in the last week of August there was a harmful break. In September rain was sufficient on the coast; but in the upland tálukas, especially in Halyál, it was deficient, and rice suffered. In October, tolerably fair weather allowed a favourable rice harvest on the coast tálukas. But the upland crops continued to suffer till relieved late in the month by the general rain of Sváti. Light showers in November (Vishákha) were decidedly useful. Season on the whole good. The outturn of rice (perhaps over-estimated at 11 annas) in upland poor as compared with coast tálukas (12 annas). In Bhátkal the rice crop was bumper, sugarcane full average. A severe cattle-disease (rinderpest) affected all tálukas during the rains attended with heavy mortality.

Ratna'giri, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Ratna'giri.		Vengurla.		Ma'lvan.		Devgad.		Ra'ja'pur.		Sangameshwar.		Chiplu'n.		Guha'gar.		Khed.		Da'poli.		Mandangad.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	0·30	1	0·04	..	..	..	0·14	..	0·39	1	0·03	..	0·27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	0·43	1	0·30	1	..	..	0·56	2	0·05	..	0·19	1	0·26	1	0·51	2	..	..	1·20	2	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif.	72·88	58	79·38	50	68·04	48	59·73	53	112·26	71	113·38	68	106·42	65	75·98	63	129·90	65	112·98	66	145·24	70
Monsoon-Rabi ..	21·12	33	13·60	26	17·57	32	14·64	29	29·58	37	24·85	45	36·08	46	22·47	36	41·18	46	32·44	42	37·36	45
Late Rains ..	2·11	5	2·53	3	2·93	4	2·96	5	3·50	5	1·91	4	2·96	6	4·20	4	4·05	5	1·96	4	3·26	6
Total ..	96·89	98	95·85	80	88·54	84	78·03	89	145·78	114	140·35	118	145·99	118	103·16	105	175·13	116	148·58	114	185·86	121
Average ..	106·99	97	118·13	92	100·57	86	95·23	84	149·55	117	162·52	117	155·74	115	107·74	96	147·48	111	146·89	105	65·67	106

General characteristics.—The district is formed by a narrow belt of low land; though hilly and rugged as a whole, the valleys are more open near the Sahyádris than towards the centre, and these again fall into nearly level plateaus towards the centre. The rainfall is abundant and regular, being considerably heavier inland than on the coast.

Remarks.—Rainfall below average except in two tálukas in the north. Monsoon commenced early on the 3rd of June with sufficient and seasonable sowing rain. July and August rain sufficiently heavy and favourable for transplantation and weeding. Standing crops fared well in September. Reaping of early rice was begun at close of September and continued during the partial break of Chitra. Heavy rain in the fourth week of October (Sváti) damaged crops cut and lying in fields. In November no rain fell. Season good. Outturn of rice and nágli 12 annas, harik 11 and vari 10 annas.

Kolába, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Alibág.		Panvel.		Uran.		Karjat.		Ma'thera'n.		Kha'la'pur.		Pen.		Roha.		Ma'ngaon.		Ma'ha'd.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ..	..	..	0·35	2	0·79	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..	0·03	...
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	0·03	..	0·19	1	0·07	..	0·77	2	0·11	..	0·37	1	0·42	2	0·04	...	0·23	1
Monsoon-Kharif ..	59·57	55	82·88	60	62·25	53	112·30	63	179·15	67	103·61	64	82·00	60	102·65	64	107·91	60	104·42	65
Monsoon-Rabi ..	30·19	37	33·03	45	32·76	34	41·89	51	60·69	55	44·07	49	37·24	47	29·76	41	32·83	45	35·40	48
Late Rains .	3·54	5	2·11	3	1·91	4	3·69	6	5·09	6	5·41	7	3·15	4	4·15	5	2·56	4	2·15	5
Total ..	93·30	97	118·40	110	97·90	94	157·95	120	245·70	130	153·20	120	122·76	106	137·03	112	143·34	109	142·23	119
Average .	91·77	90	121·59	103	99·85	88	130·81	101	224·93	114	132·12	103	121·92	103	127·07	107	136·16	103	138·96	107

General characteristics.—A rugged belt of country from 15 to 30 miles broad. Rainfall abundant and regular, being heaviest in parts towards the Sahyádris.

Remarks.—Rainfall above average. Monsoon set in early in June with seasonable and sufficient rain for kharif sowings. July rain though heavy was favourable for rice transplantation. August and September rain throughout seasonable. In October continuous rain of the 1st week (Hast) was followed by a partial break of two weeks. So far crops throve well; but Sváti rain in the fourth week was injuriously heavy. Standing crops were laid, but more harm was done to earlier reaped varieties of rice. No rain fell subsequently. On the whole, season good. Rice yielded 14 to 16 annas, nágli and vari 8 to 12 annas. Outturn of rabi crops 10 annas.

Thána, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Tha'na.		Kalya'n.		Murbád.		Sha'ha'pur.		Mokha'da.		Bhiwndi.		Basséin.		Váda.		Ma'him.		Dáha'nu.		Umbargaon.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	2·00	3	0·73	2	0·05	..	1·40	3	0·20	1	0·77	2	0·68	1	1·00	1	0·67	2	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·11	..	0·24	2	0·05	..	0·16	1	0·16	1	0·58	2	0·26	1	0·07	..	0·05	..	0·06	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ...	73·62	62	79·32	60	81·41	55	92·76	62	88·68	63	77·03	58	64·06	42	58·95	53	43·47	47	63·08	46	61·87	46
Monsoon-Rabi ...	29·11	48	24·52	42	34·47	43	30·15	46	32·15	48	29·76	46	22·37	35	20·06	33	23·82	35	14·47	32	14·49	18
Late Rains ...	2·12	4	1·03	4	2·07	5	1·40	6	1·80	5	2·10	5	3·30	4	1·31	3	3·63	4	4·19	4	6·78	4
Total ..	107·86	117	105·84	110	118·05	103	125·87	118	122·99	113	110·24	113	90·67	83	81·39	88	71·64	88	81·80	82	83·14	68
Average ...	102·50	98	106·98	103	104·	90	110·64	98	102·26	101	107·70	93	82·16	79	96·50	87	61·24	7	75·00	65	69·15	66

General characteristics.—Inland, the district is well watered and well wooded. Rainfall abundant, being considerably more inland than on the coast and less towards the north than towards the south.

Remarks.—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall above average. Monsoon commenced early in June. Rain heavy till the end of Mrig, lighter afterwards. In A'rdra, sowings nearly over. Ploughing and transplantation retarded at end of month for more rain. July rain made up the deficiency. Transplantation and weeding operations completed in August. Standing crops continued in good condition till they were injured by Sváti rain in October as in Kolába. The earlier crops suffered more than the later ones. The rabi crops suffered from cloudy weather in January and February. Season on the whole good. Outturn of rice and nágli crops 14 annas. Rabi crops yielded 10 annas. Garden crops yielded 14 annas.

Surat, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Surat.		Olpa'd.		Ra'nder.		Ma'ndvi.		Ba'rdoli.		Va'lod.		Jallalpur.		Chikhli.		Bulsa'r.		Pa'rdi.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·30	1	0·34	1	0·28	1	0·31	2	0·27	2	0·31	1	0·60	1	..	..	0·02	..	0·03	..
Ante-Monsoon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	..	..	0·22	1	..	..	0·03	..	0·10	1
Monsoon-Kharif.. ..	37·11	38	29·04	32	34·68	36	55·43	40	47·31	43	58·78	45	44·99	38	59·62	47	54·25	48	62·53	51
Monsoon-Rabi	11·50	17	13·10	17	13·95	19	19·94	23	18·60	24	23·61	26	12·86	21	18·46	35	18·25	23	19·23	34
Late Rains	16·17	5	11·42	5	14·16	5	8·35	4	7·47	4	5·43	4	9·21	4	3·89	4	5·08	5	4·86	5
Total ..	65·08	61	53·90	55	63·07	61	84·14	69	73·65	73	88·13	76	67·88	65	81·97	86	77·63	81	86·77	91
Average. ..	46·64	51	37·54	37	43·51	44	58·28	64	58·68	64	31·83	67	62·61	52	72·37	73	70·84	66	80·07	77

General characteristics.—Western portion all along the coast poor sandy soil; central belt with rich soil and moderate rainfall; further to the east, Dángs with heavy rainfall but light soil. As a rule, rain lighter on the coast than inland.

Remarks.—Rainy days numerous. Rainfall much above average. Monsoon broke in second week of June. At end of June, sowing of rice nearly over. That of cotton and jowári in full swing. July rain was very heavy. Beneficial for rice transplantation, but excessive for other kharif crops. Heavy floods of the Tápti. Break in the last week of July and in the first fortnight of August (A'shlesha) favourable for resowing and for weeding. This was followed by the general heavy rain in September. Crops were thriving. Reaping of bájri and rice commenced in some places. Hast rain in October was light. But in the fourth week (Sváti) the rainfall was abnormally heavy; throughout injurious to standing kharif crops as well as to those lying reaped in fields, but favourable for rabi. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn of kharif crops middling (7 to 12 annas). Rabi good (10 to 12 annas).

Broach, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Broach.		Ankleswar.		Ha'nsot.		Va'gra.		A'mod.		Jambusar.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·23	1	0·11	1	0·17	1	0·05	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	36·11	33	34·81	32	25·09	28	34·07	31	39·03	31	40·48	30
Monsoon-Rabi ..	19·15	17	15·49	17	17·94	20	13·43	19	17·16	14	16·72	15
Late Rains	10·00	4	8·82	4	8·86	4	7·22	4	10·86	6	8·42	4
Total ..	65·49	54	59·23	54	52·06	53	54·77	54	67·05	51	65·62	49
Average ..	39·71	47	38·57	44	33·95	42	29·92	44	37·88	42	34·51	45

General characteristics.—Rich alluvial plains growing cotton and wheat. Rainfall moderate but sure, being, as a rule, more plentiful in the Broach táluka. The rainfall is supplemented by heavy dews from October to December.

Remarks.—Number of rainy days very large. Rainfall far above average. Sowing rain in June more than double. Sowings were satisfactorily done. In July very heavy rain destroyed seedlings and necessitated resowing. Clear weather at end of month proved useful for resowing cotton and for the healthy growth of other crops. The break in August was favourable for completing cotton sowing and for weeding, but the heavy rain of September injured cotton and jowári, particularly in low lands. A short and very favourable break followed, but a downpour came late in October (Sváti), which proved destructive to cut and uncut kharif and to the newly sown rabi crops. Cotton fared worst. Sowings and resowings necessitated by excessive October rain were done in November. The season, though irregular, was not bad. Cotton and bájri outturn very low, only 6 to 8 annas. Wheat replacing some damaged cotton gave an outturn of 12 to 14 annas. Rice and jowári 11 to 14 annas. Cattle-disease broke out in October-November, attributed to overworking of plough cattle in the repeated sowings caused by excess of rain.

Kaira, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Kaira.		Mehmadabad.		Mátar.		Nadiád.		Kapadvanj.		Thásra.		A'nand.		Borsad.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·04	..	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ante-Monsoon	0·05	..	0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·30	1	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif	37·64	28	46·89	34	31·36	32	36·59	30	39·26	30	38·52	31	33·11	30	34·07	33
Monsoon-Rabi	9·15	16	8·08	14	10·95	19	15·88	17	11·99	13	16·52	13	17·30	16	17·04	16
Late Rains	2·70	3	2·15	3	2·55	2	3·29	3	1·66	3	2·17	1	5·35	4	5·47	4
Total ..	49·55	47	56·99	51	44·86	53	55·76	50	52·98	46	57·51	46	55·79	50	56·58	53
Average ..	38·02	48	34·2	52	35·92	46	37·63	53	35·14	55	33·70	51	35·61	54	36·80	54

General characteristics.—The district is mostly one unbroken alluvial plain. In the north and north-east patches of rich rice land; the centre, a tract of most fertile soil yielding the choicest crops; and westward a bare, though well cultivated, tract of rice land.

Remarks.—Rainfall very much exceeding the normal, though distributed over a smaller number of days. The early kharif rain commenced in the second week of June. June rain was seasonable and sufficient for kharif sowing. Heavy and continuous July rain damaged seedlings of bájri and other kharif crops. The partial break in the first half of August was useful for re-sowing, transplantation and weeding. September passed off with favourable rain, and crops would have yielded a very good harvest; but in the fourth week of October (Sváti) there was heavy rain when the crops were being reaped and rabi sowing was in progress. It was not so heavy as in Surat and Broach, and, therefore, proportionately less destructive to kharif crops. This fall, however, improved rabi crops. The estimates of outturn are: rice 14 annas; gram 10 annas; wheat, kodra and bavto 11 to 13 annas; tobacco 10 annas; jowári, bájri, cotton and tur 8 annas; and oil-seeds 5 annas.

Panch Máhá'ls, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Godhra.		Ka'lol.		Ha'lol.		Dohad.		Jha'lod.		Jambughoda	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains	0·02	..	..	..	0·20	1	0·25	1	..	..	0·06	..
Ante-Monsoon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monsoon-Kharif ..	40·34	37	38·37	36	46·84	37	24·85	30	28·21	31	53·43	47
Monsoon-Rabi ..	15·06	17	18·53	17	16·95	19	8·91	18	8·63	19	11·73	18
Late Rains	4·50	4	5·95	4	7·23	4	6·98	6	2·37	4	6·66	4
Total ..	59·92	58	62·85	57	71·22	61	40·99	55	39·21	54	71·88	69
Average ..	40·71	54	39·69	57	43·39	55	29·60	55	30·16	60	48·56	65

General characteristics.—Rainfall lighter and later in the east than in the western division.

Remarks.—Rainfall considerably above average all over the district. Monsoon began as in Kaira. Sowing rain in June seasonable and sufficient. July rain too heavy, retarding bájri sowing and damaging maize seedlings. Three-fourths of the average or half of the year's rain fell in this month. Unlike other Gujarát districts the Panch Mahals did not secure the much needed break in August; but the rain was sufficiently light to permit sowing of bájri and weeding. September rain again was not favourable, being excessively heavy and injurious to standing crops. A break of over four weeks followed, but another heavy fall in Sváti came too soon. Kharif outturn consequently poor. Rabi crops turned out well, although wheat suffered from rust. Season on the whole fairly good. Outturn estimates are:—maize from 2 annas in Hálol to 10 annas in Godhra; rice 12 annas; gram 14 annas; bájri 6 to 8 annas; other crops 4 to 12 annas.

Ahmadabad, 1894.

Rain Periods.	Ahmadabad.		Paba'ntij.		Moda'sa.		Sa'nand.		Viramgam.		Dholka.		Dhandhuka.		Gogha.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
Early Rains ...	0·25	1	0·40	1	...	...	0·13	1	0·05	...	0·13	1	0·04	...	0·02	....
Ante-Monsoon ...	0·03	...	0·14	1	0·04	...	0·42	1	0·15	1	0·04	...	0·12	...	0·72	2
Monsoon-Kharif ...	30·23	31	42·36	31	33·95	30	41·12	31	33·31	35	33·86	30	41·67	33	24·24	31
Monsoon-Rabi ...	9·71	14	8·38	12	11·16	11	6·46	11	5·87	8	9·78	11	9·63	11	14·15	15
Late Rains	1·39	2	0·21	1	0·90	2	1·23	2	0·66	2	2·10	2	6·58	3	9·21	5
Total ...	51·61	48	51·49	46	46·05	43	49·36	46	40·04	46	45·91	44	59·04	47	48·34	53
Average ...	27·95	55	27·25	52	23·78	57	27·96	50	28·98	38	24·19	44	27·43	44	25·70	37

General characteristics.—Except in the hilly parts of Modása, where the supply is sometimes considerable, the rainfall throughout the district is generally very light.

Remarks.—Rainy days generally below, and yet the aggregate fall much above, average. Kharif sowing rain on the whole sufficient and seasonable, but rain in July injuriously excessive, washing away seeds. Fields in Viramgám were submerged. Resowing, commenced under favourable break at end of July, was completed in August. Crops did well in September. Rice and bájri were ready for harvest. But in October the Sváti rain, nearly always harmful, was heavy in southern talukas where kharif crops were damaged. Rabi area was swelled by sowings in kharif land. But the outturn was poor on account of excessive moisture. Outturn of crops perhaps as follows, though the Collector thinks the kharif yield overestimated :—rice 12 to 16 annas, jowári and bájri 4 to 8 annas, wheat 9 to 14, cotton 6 to 10 (14 in Daskroi where area is not large). Cattle-disease prevailed throughout the season.

STATISTICS.

B.—AGRICULTURAL.

I.—Area of Available Statistics.

II.—Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated.

III.—Crops.

IV.—Irrigation.

V.—Agricultural Stock

II. A.—Details of "Fallow."

III. A.—Details under Khari'f and Rabi Crops.

III. B.—Principal Fruit-bearing Trees.

I.—Area of Available Statistics, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Number and Area of Villages.*						Villages for which Statistics are available.								Villages for which Statistics are not available.					
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Surveyed Government Rayatwari.		Other Government.		Surveyed Alienated.		Total.		Government.		Alienated.		Total.	
		No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.
*	1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.																				
	I.—Gujarát.																				
1	Ahmadabad	832	2,320,047	52	123,518	884	2,443,565	447	1,055,388	385	1,264,659	36	98,917	868	2,418,964	...	.....	16	24,601	16	24,601
2	Kaira	563	994,176	28	27,464	591	1,021,640	435	756,539	93	179,510	...	.....	528	936,049	35	58,127	28	27,464	63	85,591
3	Panch Mahális	611½	901,352	79½	126,477	691	1,027,829	403	626,393	149½	198,179	44½	72,564	597	897,136	59	76,780	35	53,913	94	130,693
4	Broach	408	918,210	15	18,724	423	936,934	407	917,031	1	1,179	...	.....	408	918,210	...	.....	15	18,724	15	18,724
5	Surat	820½	1,026,831	32½	31,055	853	1,057,886	810½	1,014,590	10	12,241	4½	5,254	825	1,032,065	...	.....	28	2,680	28	25,801
	II.—Deccan.																				
6	Khándesh	3,224	5,448,375	111½	212,525	3,335½	5,660,900	2,704½	4,655,869	155½	299,309	62½	106,632	2,922½	5,062,310	364	492,697	49	105,893	413	598,590
7	Násik	1,536	3,455,579	159	264,716	1,695	3,720,295	1,500	3,395,651	...	.....	79	166,137	1,579	3,561,788	36	59,928	80	98,579	116	158,507
8	Ahmadnagar	1,263½	3,678,957	147½	538,249	1,374	4,217,206	1,223½	3,672,339	...	.....	110	440,374	1,333½	4,112,713	3	6,618	37½	97,875	40½	104,493
9	Poona	1,004½	2,876,713	199½	547,346	1,204	3,424,059	1,002½	2,870,265	...	.....	163½	471,232	1,166	3,341,497	2	6,448	36	76,114	38	82,562
10	Sholápur	665	2,095,595	52	209,599	717	2,905,194	665	2,695,595	...	.....	52	209,599	717	2,905,194	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
11	Sátára	963	2,480,275	396	607,508	1,358	3,087,783	961	2,463,681	...	.....	215	395,640	1,176	2,859,321	1	16,594	181	211,868	182	228,462
	III.—Karnátak.																				
12	Belgaum	913	2,347,350	221	632,026	1,134	2,979,376	913	2,347,350	...	.....	161	466,966	1,074	2,814,316	...	.....	60	165,060	60	165,060
13	Bijápur	1,011	3,205,684	162	422,127	1,173	3,627,811	1,011	3,205,684	...	.....	155	395,655	1,166	3,601,339	...	.....	7	26,472	7	26,472
14	Dhárwár	1,289	2,089,252	184	256,580	1,473	2,945,832	1,289	2,689,252	...	.....	137	180,871	1,426	2,870,123	...	.....	47	75,709	47	75,709
	IV.—Konkan.																				
15	Thána	1,605	2,180,304	91	110,777	1,696	2,291,081	1,588	2,169,888	17	10,416	29	38,456	1,634	2,218,760	...	.....	62	72,321	62	72,321
16	Kolába	1,540	1,317,986	92	44,656	1,632	1,362,642	1,049	782,588	489	525,004	11	6,512	1,549	1,314,104	2	10,394	81	38,144	83	48,538
17	Ratnágiri	1,270½	2,381,843	70	177,468	1,340½	2,559,311	188	408,419	13½	20,137	3	7,453	204½	436,009	1,069	1,953,287	67	170,015	1,136	2,123,302
18	Kánara	1,416	2,522,266	...	.....	1,416	2,522,266	1,416	2,522,266	...	.....	...	.....	1,416	2,522,266	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total A. ...	20,897¾	43,440,795	2,092¼	4,350,815	22,990	47,791,610	18,013¼	38,248,788	1,313½	2,511,134	1,262¾	3,062,262	20,589½	43,822,184	1,571	2,680,873	829½	1,288,553	2,400½	3,969,426
	B.—Sind.																				
19	Karáchi	906	9,102,671	16	48,923	922	9,151,494	846	4,813,085	38	1,623,333	16	48,923	900	6,485,341	22	2,666,153	...	.....	22	2,666,153
20	Hyderabad	1,355	4,928,516	205	369,859	1,560	5,298,375	1,355	4,928,516	...	.....	205	369,859	1,560	5,298,375	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
21	Shikárpur	1,163	4,699,212	55	5,12,031	1,218	5,211,243	1,144	4,578,024	...	.....	54	510,781	1,198	5,088,805	19	121,188	1	1,250	20	122,438
22	Upper Sind Frontier	393	1,627,312	7	40,662	400	1,667,974	366	1,328,962	26	260,155	6	27,277	398	1,516,394	1	138,195	1	13,385	2	151,580
23	Thar and Párkar	726	8,579,848	4	18,400	730	8,598,248	581	3,886,857	145	4,692,991	4	18,400	730	8,598,248	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total B. ...	4,543	29,937,459	287	989,875	4,830	29,927,334	4,292	19,435,444	209	6,576,479	285	975,240	4,786	26,987,163	42	2,925,536	2	14,635	44	2,940,171
	Grand Total ...	25,440¾	72,378,254	2,379½	5,340,690	27,820	77,718,944	22,305¼	57,684,232	1,522½	9,087,613	1,547¾	4,037,502	25,375½	70,809,347	1,613	5,606,409	831½	1,303,188	2,444½	6,909,597

* Exclusive of Foreign Territory, Feudatory and Tributary States.

II.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Total area as in Columns 5, 6, 7, & 8 of Return No. 1.	Cultivated Area.							Uncultivated Area.				
			Gross area cropped.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Remainder net area cropped.	Add current fallows.	Total Columns 5 and 6.	Details of Column 7.		Available for cultivation.		Not available for cultivation.		Total Columns 10 to 13.
								Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Assessed land.	Unassessed land.	Forest.	Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.	Acres.					Acres.							Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.													
1	Ahmadabad	Rayatwári 1,055,388	651,377	27,379	623,998	153,097	777,095	773,951	3,144	72,154	11,082	21,649	173,408	278,293
		Other Government ... 1,264,659	658,661	7,935	650,726	341,082	991,808	991,797	11	.....	411	.....	272,440	272,851
		Alienated 98,917	65,088	57	65,031	33,805	98,836	98,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	81
		Total ... 2,418,964	1,375,126	35,371	1,339,755	527,984	1,867,739	1,864,584	3,155	72,154	11,493	21,649	445,929	551,225
2	Kaira	Rayatwári 756,539	590,800	56,460	534,340	52,162	586,502	586,162	340	68,931	1,163	.....	99,943	170,037
		Other Government ... 179,510	165,053	7,997	157,056	6,484	163,540	163,510	30	289	22	.....	15,659	15,970
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... 936,049	755,853	64,457	691,396	58,646	750,042	749,672	370	69,220	1,185	.....	115,602	186,007
3	Panch Maháls... ...	Rayatwári 626,393	325,620	75,150	250,470	36,230	286,700	282,740	3,960	55,881	57,080	186,338	40,394	339,693
		Other Government ... 198,179	77,180	7,578	69,602	81,386	150,988	150,641	347	.....	896	16,730	29,565	47,191
		Alienated 72,564	42,678	7,302	35,376	28,916	64,292	64,292	.....	660	.....	.....	7,612	8,272
		Total ... 897,136	445,478	90,030	355,448	146,532	501,980	497,673	4,307	56,541	57,976	203,068	77,571	395,156
4	Broach	Rayatwári 917,031	581,048	3,710	577,338	75,200	652,538	643,980	8,558	20,170	2,175	.....	242,148	264,493
		Other Government ... 1,179	824	.....	824	318	1,142	1,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... 918,210	581,872	3,710	578,162	75,518	653,680	645,122	8,558	20,170	2,175	.....	242,185	264,530
5	Surat	Rayatwári 1,014,590	544,960	68,320	476,640	259,372	736,012	725,688	10,324	31,288	20,985	46,465	179,840	278,578
		Other Government ... 12,241	5,681	567	5,114	4,590	9,704	9,694	.....	661	759	.....	1,127	2,547
		Alienated 5,254	3,825	18	3,807	1,174	4,981	4,975	6	131	.....	.....	142	273
		Total ... 1,032,085	554,466	68,905	485,561	265,126	750,687	740,357	10,330	32,080	21,744	46,465	181,109	281,398
	II.—Deccan.													
6	Khándesh ...	Rayatwári 4,655,869	2,955,971	41,415	2,914,556	180,806	3,095,362	3,089,895	5,467	341,670	219,858	421,080	577,899	1,560,507
		Other Government ... 299,809	54,279	67	54,212	573	54,785	3,003	51,782	5	130,684	113,727	608	245,024
		Alienated 106,632	70,392	583	69,809	13,137	82,946	82,888	58	6,891	4,983	750	11,062	23,686
		Total ... 5,062,310	3,080,642	42,065	3,038,577	194,516	3,233,093	3,175,786	57,307	348,566	355,525	535,557	589,569	1,829,217
7	Násik	Rayatwári 3,395,651	1,917,843	41,105	1,876,738	335,634	2,212,372	2,211,756	616	47,446	45,010	782,526	308,297	1,183,279
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated 166,137	109,680	1,915	107,765	21,087	128,852	128,806	46	5,261	8,813	1,462	21,749	37,285
		Total ... 3,561,788	2,027,523	43,020	1,984,503	356,721	2,341,224	2,340,562	662	52,707	53,823	783,988	330,046	1,220,564
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwári 3,672,339	2,448,008	54,174	2,393,834	342,432	2,736,266	2,736,212	54	33,213	8,286	541,381	353,193	936,073
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated 440,374	317,512	4,515	312,997	52,541	365,538	365,537	1	6,663	3,585	397	64,191	74,836
		Total ... 4,112,713	2,765,520	58,689	2,706,831	394,973	3,101,804	3,101,749	55	39,876	11,871	541,778	417,384	1,010,909
9	Poona	Rayatwári 2,870,265	1,753,632	72,595	1,681,037	413,244	2,094,281	2,094,164	117	8,023	1,346	451,854	314,761	775,984
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	378,252	.....	119	313	1,780	90,123	92,335
		Alienated 471,232	315,080	14,780	300,300	78,097	378,397		145					
		Total ... 3,341,497	2,068,712	87,375	1,981,337	491,341	2,472,678	2,472,416	262	8,142	2,159	453,634	404,884	868,819

10	Sholápur	Rayatwári	2,695,595	1,944,305	29,937	1,914,368	372,514	2,286,882	2,286,707	175	12,589	137	177,517	218,470	408,713
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	209,589	149,681	2,273	147,408	27,655	175,063	174,939	124	126	3,353	.....	31,067	34,536
	...	Total ...	2,905,194	2,093,986	32,210	2,061,776	400,169	2,461,945	2,461,646	299	12,715	3,490	177,517	249,527	443,249
11	Sátára	Rayatwári	2,463,681	1,476,685	107,854	1,368,831	410,466	1,779,287	1,778,383	854	19,931	3,195	430,210	231,108	684,444
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	395,640	251,286	24,478	226,808	111,746	338,554	338,539	15	427	3,312	12,490	40,857	57,086
		Total ...	2,859,321	1,727,971	132,332	1,595,639	522,152	2,117,791	2,116,922	869	20,358	6,507	442,700	271,965	741,530
	III.—Karnátak.														
12	Belgaum	Rayatwári	2,347,350	1,440,095	29,926	1,410,169	279,024	1,689,193	1,687,208	1,985	31,844	41,259	428,686	156,368	658,157
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	466,966	314,730	4,191	310,539	123,074	433,613	433,604	9	1	1,469	2,907	28,976	33,353
		Total ...	2,814,316	1,754,825	34,117	1,720,708	402,098	2,122,806	2,120,812	1,994	31,845	42,728	431,593	185,344	691,510
13	Bijápur... ...	Rayatwári	3,205,684	2,483,048	10,258	2,477,790	332,694	2,800,484	2,800,389	95	55,219	17,530	162,747	169,704	405,200
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	395,655	287,931	741	287,190	48,850	336,040	335,846	194	9,318	1,014	24,057	25,226	59,615
		Total ...	3,601,339	2,775,979	10,999	2,764,980	371,544	3,136,524	3,136,235	289	64,537	18,544	186,804	194,930	464,815
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári	2,689,252	1,997,394	33,438	1,963,956	213,114	2,177,070	2,176,396	674	53,722	10,597	252,056	195,807	512,182
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	180,871	111,288	1,548	109,740	32,076	141,816	141,775	41	9,868	13,245	.....	15,042	39,055
		Total ...	2,870,123	2,108,682	34,986	2,073,696	245,190	2,318,886	2,318,171	715	63,590	23,842	252,056	211,749	551,237
	IV.—Konkan.														
15	Thána	Rayatwári	2,169,888	458,982	5,178	453,804	434,238	888,042	883,948	4,094	55,518	60,171	501,338	664,819	1,231,846
		Other Government.	10,416	1,070	7	1,063	6,029	7,092	7,092	.....	19	1,737	197	1,371	3,324
		Alienated	38,456	8,587	50	8,537	19,548	28,085	28,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,371	10,371
		Total ...	2,218,760	468,639	5,235	463,404	459,815	923,219	919,125	4,094	55,537	61,908	501,535	676,561	1,295,541
16	Kolába	Rayatwári	782,588	246,185	7,581	238,604	177,252	415,856	412,306	3,550	3,523	20,423	193,861	148,925	366,732
		Other Government.	525,004	162,498	5,839	156,659	136,059	292,718	292,572	146	3	10,918	89,042	132,323	232,286
		Alienated	6,512	2,116	35	2,081	2,360	4,441	4,441	.....	.....	494	.....	1,577	2,071
		Total ...	1,314,104	410,799	13,455	397,344	315,671	713,015	709,319	3,696	3,526	31,835	282,903	282,825	601,089
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwári	408,419	124,493	8,238	116,255	139,736	255,991	255,864	127	2,218	4,903	8,581	136,726	153,423
		Other Government.	20,137	5,961	134	5,847	8,022	13,869	13,869	.....	28	219	.....	6,021	6,268
		Alienated	7,453	3,441	219	3,222	1,674	4,896	4,896	.....	.....	572	.....	1,985	2,557
		Total ...	436,009	133,915	8,591	125,324	149,432	274,756	274,629	127	2,246	5,694	8,581	144,732	161,253
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	2,522,266	246,657	12,529	234,128	94,989	329,117	329,009	108	56,000	1,418	1,964,962	170,769	2,193,149
		Other Government.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,522,266	246,657	12,529	234,128	94,989	329,117	329,009	108	56,000	1,418	1,964,962	170,769	2,193,149
	Total A ...	Rayatwári	38,248,788	22,192,103	685,247	21,506,856	4,293,144	25,799,000	25,754,758	44,242	969,340	526,618	6,571,251	4,382,579	12,449,788
		Other Government.	2,511,134	1,131,227	30,124	1,101,103	584,533	1,685,636	1,633,320	52,316	1,005	145,646	219,606	450,151	825,498
		Alienated	3,062,362	2,053,315	62,705	1,990,610	595,740	2,586,350	2,585,711	639	39,465	41,653	43,843	350,951	475,912
		Total ...	43,822,184	25,376,645	778,076	24,598,569	5,472,417	30,070,986	29,973,789	97,197	1,009,810	713,917	6,834,790	5,192,681	13,751,198
	B.—Sind.														
19	Karáchi		6,485,341	559,305	35,259	524,046	489,792	1,013,838	905,934	107,904	98,263	987,966	132,008	4,253,266	5,471,503
20	Hyderabad...		5,298,375	908,165	22,507	885,658	1,246,135	2,131,793	2,019,078	112,715	364,301	1,600,315	140,447	1,061,519	3,166,582
21	Shikárpur		5,088,805	1,184,596	175,600	1,008,996	887,456	1,896,452	1,845,358	51,094	144,139	1,215,641	296,448	1,536,125	3,192,353
22	Upper Sind Frontier		1,516,394	403,089	22,766	380,323	439,937	820,260	763,037	57,223	40,247	366,003	46,988	242,896	696,134
23	Thar and Párkar		8,598,248	679,361	8,129	671,232	1,070,863	1,742,095	1,712,532	29,563	80,940	548,247	134,153	6,092,813	6,856,153
		Total, B ...	26,987,163	3,734,516	264,261	3,470,255	4,134,183	7,604,438	7,245,939	358,499	727,890	4,718,172	750,044	13,186,619	19,382,725
		Grand Total ...	70,809,347	29,111,161	1,042,337	28,068,824	9,606,600	37,675,424	37,219,728	455,696	1,737,700	5,432,089	7,584,834	18,379,300	33,133,923

No.	District.	I.—Cereals.														
		Jowári (Great Millet), Sorghum vulgare, &c.	Bájri (Spiked Millet), Pennisetum Typhoideum.	Paddy (Bhát), Oryza sativa.	Wheat (Gahu), Triticum æstivum.	Barley (Jav, Sátu), Hordeum vulgare.	Maize (Maka), Zea mays.	Kodra (Hatik), Paspalum scrobiculatum.	Rági (Nágli), Eleusine coracana.	Rále, Káng (Italian Millet), Panicum Italicum.	Vari (Sáva and Barag), Panicum Miliaceum, P. Miliare.	Banti, Barti Panicum flavidum.	Bhadli, Panicum pilosum.	Amaranth (Sajgira), Amaranthus frumentaceus.	Others.	Total I.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.															Acres.
	I.—Gujarat.															
1	Ahmadabad ... Rayatwári	128,703	59,086	80,545	124,487	10,189	2,451	9,388	3,664	79	19,286	2,913	.....	21	11	440,823
	Other Government	145,131	77,002	24,434	114,928	3,137	757	5,[illegible]38	1,678	282	12,604	16,008	.....	2	.....	401,351
	Alienated	14,011	5,044	4,118	7,135	95	417	760	34	473	1,354	250	.....	.....	.....	33,091
	Total ...	287,845	141,132	109,097	246,550	13,421	3,625	15,536	5,376	834	33,244	19,171	...	23	11	875,865
2	Kaira ... ... Rayatwári	50,006	129,212	139,890	21,653	3,096	119	75,168	55,754	117	363	1,378	.....	238	46	477,040
	Other Government	14,635	41,252	17,045	1,197	356	14	33,672	11,701	4	202	10	.....	18	58	120,170
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	64,641	170,464	156,935	22,850	3,452	133	108,840	67,455	121	565	1,394	...	256	104	597,210
3	Panch Mahals ... Rayatwári	2,695	31,705	55,625	21,782	2,160	72,052	10,355	11,303	11	2,026	8,913	29	30	305	218,991
	Other Government	2,456	10,180	12,838	2,816	389	16,923	4,558	3,431	.....	1,329	2,876	240	1	305	58,342
	Alienated	514	4,200	5,334	2,137	463	11,435	2,809	1,561	171	569	1,813	10	.....	189	31,205
	Total ...	5,665	46,085	73,797	26,735	3,012	100,410	17,722	16,295	182	3,924	13,602	279	31	799	308,538
4	Broach ... ... Rayatwári	118,880	11,364	23,452	109,083	.....	1	6,527	185	1	6	.....	.....	9	.....	269,508
	Other Government	123	.....	55	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	119,003	11,364	23,507	109,120	...	1	6,527	185	1	6	...	...	9	...	269,723
5	Surat ... ... Rayatwári	109,934	6,123	110,327	33,722	.....	6	30,801	11,257	1	37	581	114	7	417	303,327
	Other Government	1,726	.....	1,009	28	.....	.....	349	76	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	3,188
	Alienated	2,560	10	301	9	.....	.....	108	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,041
	Total ...	114,220	6,133	111,637	33,759	...	6	31,258	11,386	1	37	581	114	7	417	309,556
	II.—Deccan.															
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	495,457	611,277	17,034	255,260	6	1,629	2,248	7,557	710	3,924	1,130	1,078	493	1,996	1,399,799
	Other Government	2,024	3,431	11,334	8,687	.....	115	2,459	2,020	19	957	1,888	646	.....	78	33,658
	Alienated	15,760	11,279	1,147	4,642	.....	218	3	230	21	58	41	91	34	.....	33,524
	Total ...	513,241	625,987	29,515	268,589	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	2,074	1,466,981
7	Násik ... ... Rayatwári	114,448	723,271	49,568	270,589	12	1,541	53	135,082	1,267	36,345	49	2,482	244	.....	1,334,951
	Other Government	.....	35,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	5,204	2,815	2,815	27,323	.....	52	.....	7,414	26	1,621	14	210	11	.....	79,995
	Total ...	119,652	758,576	52,383	297,912	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	...	1,414,946
8	Ahmadnagar ... Rayatwári	746,945	777,145	12,865	220,263	202	802	134	25,903	8,673	11,191	83	5,079	695	214	1,809,284
	Other Government	.....	93,664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	117,226	.....	258	20,837	31	224	2	4	934	64	7	100	91	2	238,444
	Total ...	864,171	870,809	13,123	241,100	233	1,026	136	25,907	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	786	216	2,042,728
9	Poona ... ... Rayatwári	607,725	531,991	60,456	86,343	711	1,614	26	50,087	1,692	35,117	41	4,969	129	2,192	1,383,084
	Other Government	.....	120,679	7,170	15,561	191	96	.....	5,063	218	2,020	7	801	12	441	247,911
	Alienated	95,652														
	Total ...	703,377	652,670	67,626	101,904	902	1,710	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	132	2,633	1,630,995

10	Sholápur ...	Rayatwári ...	...	1,225,867	189,395	16,696	47,082	1,679	14,525	66	48	1,466	2,017	2	862	64	7,223	1,506,802
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	91,362	21,596	714	3,265	66	1,156	.....	2	73	70	.....	75	5	918	119,292
		Total	...	1,317,229	210,891	17,410	50,347	1,735	15,681	66	50	1,539	2,087	2	937	69	8,141	1,626,184
11	Sátára ...	Rayatwári	...	392,473	432,404	30,044	53,212	4,086	7,596	46	43,450	21,364	26,430	15	.....	418	1,784	1,023,322
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	73,316	51,159	10,381	9,173	619	1,538	7	12,209	6,207	9,236	.....	.....	148	315	174,306
		Total	...	465,789	483,563	40,425	62,385	4,705	9,134	53	55,659	27,571	45,666	15	...	566	2,099	1,197,630
		III.—Karnátak.																
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwári	...	485,342	146,075	105,087	96,456	106	6,643	49	45,316	67,794	28,260	2	.....	5	499	981,636
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	115,826	47,565	6,263	17,892	9	1,637	.....	5,954	13,813	3,539	.....	.....	.....	9	212,507
		Total	...	601,168	193,640	111,350	114,348	115	8,280	49	51,272	81,607	31,799	2	...	5	508	1,194,143
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári	...	1,235,451	262,270	11,820	166,862	9	625	26	212	32,308	8,948	3	.....	3	11	1,718,548
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	146,950	27,115	824	15,624	.....	158	1	17	5,504	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,256
		Total	...	1,382,401	289,385	12,644	182,486	9	783	27	229	37,812	10,011	3	...	3	11	1,915,804
14	Dhárwár ...	Rayatwári	...	597,053	4,297	133,595	272,579	18	29	68	39,390	81,234	37,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,165,390
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	36,094	340	17,223	9,982	.....	4	.....	4,290	5,119	2,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,628
		Total	...	633,147	4,637	150,818	282,561	18	33	68	43,680	86,353	39,703	...	...	...	...	1,241,018
		IV.—Konkan.																
15	Thána ...	Rayatwári	...	.....	.....	295,271	143	.....	67	12,304	58,776	.....	24,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,527
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	933
		Alienated	...	.....	.....	7,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	436	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,005
		Total	...	.....	...	303,518	143	...	67	12,304	59,212	...	25,221	...	...	...	...	400,465
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári	...	.....	.....	130,939	.....	.....	.....	3,884	22,901	.....	18,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	225,956
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	59,084	.....	.....	.....	14,006	37,593	.....	34,519	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,202
		Alienated	...	.....	.....	1,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,037
		Total	...	.....	...	241,774	...	...	...	17,890	60,664	...	52,877	...	...	...	...	373,205
17	Ratnágiri...	Rayatwári	...	.....	.....	46,893	.....	.....	1	16,759	21,976	31	10,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,784
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	1,315	.....	.....	.....	1,097	1,157	.....	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,116
		Alienated	...	.....	.....	1,481	.....	.....	.....	302	701	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,619
		Total	...	.....	...	49,689	...	...	1	18,158	23,834	31	10,806	...	...	...	...	102,519
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári	...	1,582	...	192,541	.....	.....	22	.....	6,396	163	506	.....	.....	.....	1	201,211
		Other Government...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	...	1,582	...	192,541	...	...	22	...	6,396	163	506	...	...	...	1	201,211
	Total, A	Rayatwári	...	6,312,561	3,915,515	1,562,648	1,779,516	22,274	109,723	167,902	538,359	216,011	274,895	15,110	14,613	2,347	14,699	14,947,073
		Other Government...	...	166,095	131,865	128,047	127,693	3,882	17,809	61,529	57,656	305	50,158	20,788	886	21	441	767,175
		Alienated	...	714,475	417,956	67,094	133,580	1,464	16,935	3,992	38,138	32,559	22,686	2,132	1,287	301	1,874	1,454,473
		Total	...	7,193,131	4,465,336	1,757,789	2,040,789	27,620	144,467	233,423	634,153	249,775	347,739	38,030	16,786	2,669	17,014	17,168,721
		B.—Sind.																
19	Karáchi			108,782	29,604	176,844	69,085	23,291	386	...	1,168	12	44	...	...	...	...	409,216
20	Hyderabad...			95,755	265,764	167,367	72,497	6,948	134	...	8	13	283	...	...	...	6	608,775
21	Shikárpur			199,727	6,686	239,328	420,002	3,485	2	...	28	733	8	...	...	...	1,118	871,117
22	Upper Sind Frontier			119,034	26,423	12,620	57,498	557	20	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	1,281	217,673
23	Thar and Párkar			9,657	421,362	83,927	30,333	427	1	...	...	1	143	...	...	...	...	545,851
		Total, B.	...	532,955	749,839	680,086	649,415	34,708	543	...	1,204	999	478	...	...	...	2,405	2,652,632
		Grand Total	...	7,726,086	5,215,175	2,437,875	2,690,204	62,328	145,010	233,423	635,357	250,774	348,217	38,030	16,786	2,669	19,419	19,821,353

No.	District.	II.—Pulses.													III.—Orchard and Garden Produce.					IV.—Drugs and Narcotics.						
		Tur (Pigeon Pea), Cajanus Indicus.	Gram (Chana), Cicer arietinum	Mug (Green Gram), Phaseolus mungo.	Udid (Black Gram), Phaseolus radiatus.	Math (Kidney Bean), Phaseolus aconiti folius.	Val (large-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos lablab.	Chavli (small-fruited Dolichos), Dolichos catiang.	Kulith (Horse Gram), Dolichos uniflorus.	Field Pea (Vatáne), Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur), Ervum lens.	Chickling Vetch (Lákh Lang), Lathyrus sativus.	Field Vetch (Gavári), Cyamopsis psoralioides.	Others.	Total II.	A.—Vegetables (Roots and Tubers).	B.—Green Vegetables.	C.—Green Fodder.	D.—Fruit Trees.	Total III.	Tobacco (Tambakhu), Nicotiana tabacum.	Bháng, Ganja, (Indian Hemp), Cannabis sativa.	Opium (Afu), Papaver somniferum.	Coffee (Kafi), Coffea Arabica.	Tea (Chaha), Thea-sinensis.	Cinchona officinalis.	Others.	Total IV.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.																											
	I.—Gujarát.																											
1	Ahmadabad { Rayatwári	3,085	28,205	12,802	2,086	24,944	155	770	209	...	...	...	1,930	...	74,186	652	1,705	1,144	942	4,443	3,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,261
	Other Government	2,253	20,464	11,525	3,422	23,983	193	550	10,271	30	...	...	1,615	...	73,411	413	722	2,103	102	3,340	548	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
	Alienated	5	1,156	697	349	1,231	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	143	...	4,680	...	35	120	13	168	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Total	5,343	49,825	25,024	5,857	49,263	348	1,320	11,580	30	...	...	3,687	...	152,277	1,065	2,462	3,367	1,057	7,951	3,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,818
2	Kaira { Rayatwári	12,665	36,634	3,297	1,431	16,236	1,307	2,611	...	...	...	4	3,648	...	77,833	598	426	3,839	178	5,041	10,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,481
	Other Government	7,652	5,429	714	245	5,606	374	286	...	...	1	...	1,983	...	22,295	132	234	650	70	1,086	13,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,032
	Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20,317	42,063	4,011	1,676	21,842	1,681	2,897	...	...	1	4	5,636	...	100,128	730	660	4,498	248	6,136	23,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,513
3	Panch Mahals. { Rayatwári	2,738	53,438	1,995	6,522	1,983	38	207	73	724	...	...	422	...	68,140	215	147	587	21	970	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	715
	Other Government	1,366	5,324	1,024	1,376	1,196	119	359	...	816	...	...	118	...	12,198	280	37	25	2	344	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
	Alienated	662	5,689	443	692	532	3	72	...	105	...	...	80	...	8,278	57	5	...	...	62	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
	Total	4,766	64,451	3,462	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	1,645	...	...	620	...	88,616	552	189	612	23	1,376	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	931
4	Broach { Rayatwári	9,027	2,443	378	29	3,561	1,067	327	...	1,609	...	48,785	184	...	67,410	181	1,157	12,347	566	14,251	3,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,691
	Other Government	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	9,042	2,443	378	29	3,561	1,067	327	...	1,609	...	48,896	184	...	67,536	181	1,157	12,347	566	14,251	3,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,691
5	Surat { Rayatwári	23,374	1,855	3,724	3,229	471	54,735	1,095	...	4,038	16	4,130	1,424	...	98,081	480	2,094	...	528	3,102	826	29	...	...	...	...	...	855
	Other Government	190	7	25	19	...	451	9	...	60	...	16	3	...	780	...	7	...	2	9	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Alienated	34	1	6	17	...	22	4	...	3	...	18	1	...	106	5	8	...	3	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Total	23,598	1,863	3,755	3,265	471	55,208	1,098	...	4,101	16	4,164	1,428	...	98,967	485	2,109	...	533	3,127	841	29	...	...	...	...	...	870
	II.—Deccan.																											
6	Khándesh { Rayatwári	76,778	49,750	17,414	57,721	21,709	546	2,172	76,427	3,158	599	128	...	1	306,403	1,656	3,926	107	3,321	9,010	8,214	16	...	...	...	...	...	8,230
	Other Government	3,946	5,602	104	1,284	20	...	7	363	82	50	6	...	...	11,464	12	10	...	2	24	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Alienated	2,235	1,649	158	2,224	212	8	51	653	41	35	...	...	...	7,266	142	76	4	341	563	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
	Total	82,959	57,001	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	3,281	684	134	...	1	325,133	1,810	4,012	111	3,664	9,597	8,612	16	...	...	...	...	...	8,628
7	Násik { Rayatwári	26,042	74,735	17,147	23,494	20,604	168	123	90,132	3,043	8,717	4,063	...	...	268,268	3,750	3,302	1,883	1,917	10,852	2,248	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,260
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	2,064	5,869	235	864	265	1	1	3,067	195	744	355	...	...	13,600	595	430	35	161	1,221	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
	Total	28,106	80,604	17,382	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	3,238	9,461	4,418	...	...	281,928	4,345	3,732	1,918	2,078	12,073	2,480	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,492
8	Ahmadnagar. { Rayatwári	73,908	112,555	30,826	3,362	58,516	1,490	682	71,493	1,303	610	162	...	...	354,907	2,658	1,120	1,388	1,641	6,807	7,241	389	...	...	...	...	...	7,630
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated	9,239	16,239	2,092	4	7,431	5	15	10,677	1	...	...	...	...	45,703	188	125	106	219	638	1,032	71	...	...	...	...	...	1,103
	Total	83,147	128,794	32,918	3,366	65,947	1,495	697	82,170	1,304	610	162	...	...	400,610	2,846	1,245	1,494	1,860	7,445	8,273	460	..	...	...	...	...	8,733
9	Poona { Rayatwári	34,452	65,586	2,866	4,278	34,717	4,320	400	36,862	1,965	1,971	...	...	...	187,417	8,961	1,746	1,496	3,554	15,757	1,239	42	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
	Other Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,191	...	207	...	...	150	...	...	...	2	...	...	152
	Alienated	7,854	14,313	340	1,376	5,386	578	179	8,225	365	120	...	...	...	38,736	...	647	...	784	3,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	42,306	79,899	3,206	5,654	40,103	4,898	579	45,087	2,330	2,091	...	...	...	226,153	11,152	2,393	1,703	4,338	19,586	1,389	42	...	...	2	...	...	1,433

10	Sholápur ...	Rayatwári ...	43,376	64,372	5,142	864	32,868	160	43	13,607	62	105	421	...	...	161,020	3,285	1,909	1,448	1,748	8,390	3,229	33	...	...	...	...	...	3,262
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
		Alienated ...	2,238	4,808	137	28	3,466	16	...	1,254	15	8	16	...	...	11,964	235	78	21	111	445	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	45,614	69,180	5,279	892	36,334	176	43	14,861	75	113	437	...	...	173,004	3,520	1,987	1,469	1,859	8,835	3,398	33	...	...	...	...	...	3,431
11	Sattára ...	Rayatwári ...	56,127	72,947	11,654	33,831	61,583	3,910	399	44,974	1,601	522	...	...	78	290,626	5,464	962	663	1,195	8,184	6,864	296	...	13	...	...	...	7,173
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
		Alienated ...	8,465	11,922	2,354	8,123	6,402	670	41	6,545	574	112	...	...	56	45,157	1,003	169	92	187	1,451	584	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	64,592	84,869	13,908	41,954	70,985	4,580	440	51,519	2,175	633	...	...	128	335,783	6,467	1,031	755	1,382	9,635	7,448	297	...	13	...	...	...	7,758
		III.—Karnátak.																												
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwári ...	50,182	39,474	8,855	7,216	5,667	6,396	1,423	46,699	5,131	4,572	...	...	4	175,619	2,934	1,955	163	2,139	7,193	19,819	...	...	26	...	...	...	19,845
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,493
		Alienated ...	12,074	10,514	2,763	1,056	1,475	886	191	10,449	370	401	...	...	...	40,185	1,116	299	128	455	1,998	4,493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	62,256	49,988	11,618	8,272	7,142	7,282	1,614	57,148	5,507	4,973	...	...	4	215,804	4,050	2,254	291	2,594	9,189	24,312	...	...	26	...	...	...	24,338
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári ...	62,150	58,506	22,314	4	7,095	4,403	3,564	24,416	34	1	...	...	...	182,487	1,266	1,348	190	2,421	5,234	1,820	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,838
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
		Alienated ...	7,895	5,100	2,636	...	632	728	564	3,079	9	...	...	...	...	20,643	153	150	29	341	664	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	70,045	63,606	24,950	4	7,727	5,131	4,128	27,495	43	1	...	...	...	203,130	1,419	1,498	219	2,762	5,898	1,953	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,961
14	Dhárwár ...	Rayatwári ...	50,309	52,621	34,026	3,724	9,665	5,284	864	49,523	42	51	...	...	...	206,486	1,961	3,106	6	3,791	8,804	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
		Alienated ...	3,505	1,626	2,335	260	468	373	63	3,329	1	4	...	...	...	11,982	98	281	...	377	750	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	53,814	54,247	36,361	3,984	10,133	5,657	927	52,851	439	55	...	...	...	218,468	1,999	3,387	6	4,168	9,560	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,079
		IV.—Konkan.																												
15	Thána ...	Rayatwári ...	6,577	2,678	392	18,013	...	2,991	4,076	928	166	...	163	...	...	35,984	1,077	990	161	3,749	5,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	8	...	129	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	77	...	...	89	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	182	21	30	...	241	292	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	6,654	2,678	392	18,102	...	2,991	4,086	934	166	...	163	...	...	36,166	1,098	1,028	161	4,119	6,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári ...	916	2,344	1,080	3,559	...	6,449	19	58	...	...	...	...	...	14,425	40	427	1	2,178	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Government ...	1,552	320	1,902	5,521	...	3,706	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	13,036	13	106	...	3	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	6	1	13	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,468	2,670	2,983	9,093	...	10,190	37	75	...	...	...	...	...	27,516	53	536	1	2,182	2,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ratnágiri...	Rayatwári ...	301	46	289	2,612	...	1,460	156	7,931	...	...	...	...	427	13,275	71	63	...	5,896	6,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Other Government ...	62	...	4	89	...	51	5	780	...	...	...	...	...	991	...	1	...	35	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	8	...	9	78	...	...	3	331	...	...	...	...	...	429	1	...	...	167	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	374	46	302	2,779	...	1,511	164	9,042	...	...	...	...	477	14,695	72	64	...	6,098	6,234	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári ...	221	262	1,327	1,710	1	133	810	1,734	257	1	...	...	1	6,457	298	607	76	17,857	18,838	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	21	21
		Other Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	221	262	1,327	1,710	1	133	810	1,734	257	1	...	...	1	6,457	298	607	76	17,857	18,838	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	21	21
	Total, A ...	Rayatwári ...	532,231	718,45	175,528	173,685	302,620	95,012	19,731	465,065	23,51	17,165	57,856	7,608	561	2,589,024	35,487	26,890	25,508	53,643	141,527	70,677	82	...	54	...	...	7	71,563	71,563
		Other Government ...	17,036	37,1	15,298	12,456	29,910	4,894	1,234	11,431	98	51	133	3,724	...	134,301	850	1,125	2,787	345	5,107	13,75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,755
		Alienated ...	56,355	78,92	14,106	15,173	27,500	3,325	1,194	48,715	1,701	1,423	389	223	50	249,046	5,805	2,336	733	3,401	12,275	7,30	72	...	...	2	...	...	7,380	7,380
		Total ..	605,622	83,489	204,932	201,314	360,030	103,231	22,159	525,211	26,20	18,639	58,378	11,555	611	2,972,371	42,142	30,351	29,028	57,388	158,909	91,738	897	...	54	2	...	7	92,698	92,698
		B.—Sind.																												
19	Karachi...		...	5,292	12,530	1,096	5,277	...	19	...	...	...	10,962	3	...	35,179	2,456	2,367	2,952	2,389	10,164	379	69	...	...	...	...	...	441	441
20	Hyderabad		...	3,893	1,551	...	54	...	322	...	...	...	21,523	262	...	27,695	2,615	4,431	312	4,652	12,010	4,051	4	...	...	...	...	...	4,055	4,055
21	Shikárpur		...	23,698	308	300	146	...	24	...	1	...	112,074	...	...	136,551	2,285	6,500	1,397	4,366	14,548	1,734	201	...	...	..	...	33	1,968	1,968
22	Upper Sind Frontier		...	10,174	356	230	185	...	82	...	...	...	12,145	...	33	23,205	180	1,033	2	87	1,302	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
23	Thar and Párkar		...	...	11,697	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	...	7,927	3,658	23,707	262	462	...	355	1,079	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	314
		Total, B ...	2	43,057	26,442	1,626	5,662	...	870	...	1	...	156,704	8,192	3,691	246,247	7,798	14,793	4,663	11,849	39,103	6,508	267	...	...	...	...	33	6,808	6,808
		GRAND TOTAL ...	605,624	877,546	231,374	202,940	365,692	103,231	23,029	525,211	26,201	18,639	215,082	19,747	4,302	3,218,618	49,940	45,144	33,691	69,237	198,012	98,246	1,164	...	54	2	...	40	99,506	99,506

III.—Crops, 1894-95—*continued.*

No.	District.	V.—Condiments and Spices.																VI.—Starches.			VII.—Sugars.		
		Cardamom (Veldode) Elettaria cardamomum.	Chillies (Mirchya), Capsicum frutescens.	Ginger (Ale), Zingiber officinale.	Black Pepper (Miri), Piper nigrum.	Betel-leaves (Pane), Piper-betel.	Betel-nut (Supári) Areca-catechu.	Turmeric (Halad), Curcuma longa.	Fennel (Badi-shep), Pimpinella anisum.	Dill-seed (Bálant-shep), Anethum sowa.	Coriander (Dhane), Coriandrum sativum.	Cumin (Jire), Cuminum cyminum.	Ajwan-seed (Ova), Ptychotis ajowan.	Fenugreek (Methi) Trigonella fœnum-græcum.	Common Mustard (Rái) Sinapis Indica.	Garlic (Lasun), Allium sativum.	Others.	Total V.	Arrowroot, Marants arundinacea, Curcuma angustifolia, &c.	Others.	Total VI.	Sugarcane (Us, Shevdi) Saccharum officinarum.	Others.	Total VII.
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.																Acres.			Acres.			Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.																						
1	Ahmadabad ... Rayatwári		2,320	355	...	...	...	1	226	2	1	4	...	1,283	37	26	20	4,275	...	...	...	2,255	...	2,255
	Other Government		236	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	74	2	9	2	328	...	...	...	1,364	...	1,364
	Alienated		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	17
	Total ...	...	2,557	355	...	...	...	1	226	5	3	4	...	1,357	39	35	22	4,604	...	...	...	3,636	...	3,636
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári		641	325	...	...	...	3	426	1	...	270	...	68	65	56	261	2,116	...	...	...	401	...	401
	Other Government		264	50	...	...	...	11	33	...	...	584	...	3	3	61	33	1,051	...	...	...	501	...	501
	Alienated		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	905	384	...	...	...	14	459	1	...	854	...	71	68	117	294	3,167	...	...	...	902	...	902
3	Panch Mahals ... Rayatwári		530	29	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	20	3	8	...	596	...	...	...	162	...	162
	Other Government		182	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	15	...	46	...	251	...	...	...	31	...	31
	Alienated		81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	85	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Total ...	...	793	30	...	...	...	2	...	3	8	1	...	36	3	56	...	932	...	...	...	201	...	201
4	Broach ... Rayatwári		152	13	...	...	...	18	...	10	104	...	...	19	5	28	4	353	...	...	...	87	...	87
	Other Government		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	152	13	...	...	...	18	...	10	104	...	...	19	5	28	4	353	...	...	...	87	...	87
5	Surat ... Rayatwári		689	188	...	...	...	111	...	6	13	...	58	159	33	91	36	1,384	...	...	...	5,385	...	5,385
	Other Government		45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	45	...	...	...	77	...	77
	Alienated		37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	10	...	10
	Total ...	...	771	193	...	...	...	111	...	6	13	...	58	159	33	94	36	1,474	...	...	...	5,472	...	5,472
	II.—Deccan.																						
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári		10,062	7	...	231	...	65	1,689	2,054	13,721	...	2,947	284	3,114	179	...	34,353	...	...	...	3,718	...	3,718
	Other Government		18	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	7	...	47	...	...	86	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Alienated		128	...	...	17	...	8	25	206	108	...	22	5	46	31	...	596	...	...	...	121	...	121
	Total ...	...	10,208	7	...	248	...	73	1,714	2274	13,829	...	2,976	289	3,207	210	...	35,035	...	...	...	3,841	...	3,841
7	Násik ... Rayatwári		5,150	17	...	126	1	20	20	32	41	...	45	2,295	602	433	...	8,782	...	54	54	8,816	...	8,816
	Other Government		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated		471	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	373	119	55	...	1,069	...	...	...	1,061	...	1,061
	Total ...	...	5,621	17	...	172	1	20	20	32	44	...	47	2,668	721	488	...	9,851	...	54	54	9,877	...	9,877
8	Ahmadnagar ... Rayatwári		5,706	...	...	377	...	10	...	6	6	...	4	9	45	158	...	6,321	...	...	...	3,046	...	3,046
	Other Government		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated		717	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	...	753	...	...	...	164	...	164
	Total ...	...	6,423	...	...	398	1	10	...	6	6	...	4	9	46	171	...	7,074	...	...	...	3,210	...	3,210
9	Poona ... Rayatwári		9,450	10	...	380	2	142	17	6	590	2	19	70	22	474	...	11,182	...	...	...	12,235	...	12,235
	Other Government		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alienated		2,033	...	...	403	...	61	...	...	38	...	2	2	...	118	...	2,655	...	...	...	2,039	...	2,039
	Total ...	...	11,483	10	...	783	2	203	17	6	626	...	21	72	22	592	...	13,837	...	...	...	14,274	...	14,274

10	Sholápur ...	Rayatwári ...	...	...	8,571	...	...	346	...	1,088	...	6	127	...	7	6	6	229	...	10,436	...	...	...	4,388	...	4,388
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	475	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	12	...	512	...	...	...	209	...	208
		Total	...	...	9,046	...	...	348	1	1,097	...	6	190	...	7	6	6	241	...	10,948	...	...	...	4,596	...	4,596
11	Sátára ...	Rayatwári	...	...	11,721	118	...	406	2	4,383	198	1	1,696	5	29	4	3	495	1	19,062	...	...	...	12,408	...	12,408
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	2,047	71	...	53	...	827	28	2	349	...	2	...	...	69	...	3,448	...	...	...	2,437	...	2,437
		Total	...	...	13,768	189	...	459	2	5,210	226	3	2,045	5	31	4	3	564	1	22,510	...	...	...	14,845	...	14,845
	III.—Karnátak.																											
12	Belgaum	Rayatwári	...	...	16,091	...	...	129	6	239	64	...	914	...	...	141	149	1,498	...	19,231	...	...	...	9,535	...	9,535
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	3,950	...	...	119	1	92	31	...	722	...	...	18	3	243	...	5,179	...	...	...	2,790	..	2,790
		Total	...	...	20,041	...	...	248	7	331	95	...	1,636	...	...	159	152	1,741	...	24,410	...	...	...	12,325	...	12,325
13	Bijápur	Rayatwári	...	...	3,217	...	...	46	1	17	2	2	20	...	...	7	3	165	...	3,480	...	...	...	1,201	...	1,201
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	360	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	22	...	390	...	...	...	113	...	113
		Total	...	...	3,577	...	...	47	1	19	2	2	22	...	...	9	4	187	...	3,870	...	...	...	1,314	...	1,314
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári	...	...	55,333	3	...	1,308	462	45	2	2	350	...	15	81	161	1,267	...	59,029	...	...	...	4,431	...	4,431
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	2,133	...	...	53	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2,233	...	...	...	507	...	507
		Total	...	...	57,466	3	...	1,361	508	45	2	2	350	...	15	81	162	1,267	...	61,262	...	...	...	4,938	...	4,938
	IV.—Konkan.																											
15	Thána	Rayatwári	...	...	391	248	...	214	8	53	...	...	643	...	...	...	2	5	...	1,564	...	...	...	1,203	...	1,203
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	392	248	...	214	8	53	...	...	643	...	...	...	2	5	...	1,565	...	...	...	1,203	...	1,203
16	Kólába	Rayatwári	...	...	70	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	33	...	33
		Other Government ...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	134	...	...	19	...	3	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	33	...	33
17	Ratnágiri ...	Rayatwári	...	...	600	1	...	...	656	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,266	4	...	4	250	...	250
		Other Government ...	...	...	20	...	...	...	191	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Alienated	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total	...	...	647	1	...	...	848	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,506	4	...	4	274	...	274
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	...	1,105	330	4	1,803	223	11,828	59	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	4	242	15,610	1	...	1	3,572	...	3,572
		Other Government ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Alienated	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1,105	330	4	1,803	223	11,828	59	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	4	242	15,610	1	...	1	3,572	...	3,572
	Total A ...	Rayatwári	...	1,105	12,024	1,818	1,803	3,805	12,966	6,265	2,644	2,131	18,547	280	3,124	4,446	4,262	5,116	564	199,390	5	54	59	73,126	...	73,126
		Other Government ...	...	...	829	60	...	...	191	14	33	17	9	584	7	92	52	116	35	2,039	...	...	...	1,983	...	1,983
		Alienated	...	...	12,461	76	...	715	50	999	84	203	1,234	...	28	401	171	568	...	16,995	...	...	...	9,491	...	9,491
		Total	...	1,105	44,314	1,454	1,803	4,520	13,207	7,278	2,761	2,356	19,790	864	3,159	4,939	4,475	5,800	599	218,424	5	54	59	84,600	...	84,600
	B.—Sind.																											
19	Karáchi		...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	202	137	2	...	5,287	38	7	5,775	...	10	10	1,572	...	1,572
20	Hyderabad...		...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	52	...	1	...	1,315	94	1	1,700	...	6	6	1,175	...	1,175
21	Shiká pur		...	...	306	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	5664	31	2	1	...	126	1	6,150	...	11	11	522	...	522
22	Upper Sind Frontier		...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,222	...	...	...	8	1	4	1,239	...	...	...	15	...	15
23	Thár and Párkar		...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	202	...	...	...	...	1	14	334	...	16	16	35	...	35
		Total, B	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	65	17	7,342	168	5	1	6,610	260	27	15,198	...	43	43	3,319	...	3,319
		Grand Total	...	1,105	145,017	1,454	1,803	4,520	13,207	7,278	2,826	2,373	27,132	1,032	3,164	4,940	11,085	6,060	626	233,622	5	97	102	87,919	...	87,919

III.—Crops, 1894-95—*continued.*

No.	Districts.	VIII.—Oil Seeds.										IX.—Dyes.					X.—Fibres.						XI.—Miscellaneous.	Gross Area cropped.	Deduct Area cropped more than once.	Remainder Net Area cropped.
		Sesame (Til), Sesamum Indicum.	Linseed (Alsi, Javas), Linum Usitatissimum.	Castor-oil Seed (Arandiya), Ricinus communis.	Safflower Seed (Kardai), Carthamus Tinctorius.	Rape seed (Shirse), Brassica napus.	Niger seed (Khurásni), Guizotia Abyssynica.	Ground-nut (Bhuimug), Arachis hypogea.	Cocoanut (Khobre) Cocos nucifera.	Others.	Total VIII.	Indigo (Nil, Gulí), Indigofera tinctoria.	Safflower (Kusumba), Carthamus Persicus.	Morinda (Ál, Suranghi), Morinda Citrifolia.	Others.	Total IX.	Cotton (Kapus), Gossypium herbaceum.	Bombay Hemp (San Tág), Crotolaria Juncea.	Hemp (Ambádi, Sheria), Hibiscus cannabinus.	Jute (corchorus).	Rhea.	Others.	Total X.				
1		67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.										Acres.					Acres.							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.																										
1	Ahmadabad. Rayatwári...	10,981	4,293	13,142	95	4,258	...	...	...	...	32,769	117	191	...	...	308	87,822	688	226	...	...	...	88,736	321	651,377	27,379	623,998
	Other Govt.	7,641	1,049	4,057	...	2,733	...	...	...	...	15,480	...	...	...	...	...	161,761	918	157	...	...	...	162,836	3	658,661	7,935	650,726
	Alienated ...	447	7	256	...	24	...	...	...	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	25,673	115	...	...	...	...	25,788	...	65,088	57	65,031
	Total ...	19,069	5,349	17,455	95	7,015	...	...	...	...	48,983	117	191	...	...	308	275,256	1,721	383	...	...	...	277,360	324	1,375,126	35,371	1,339,755
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári...	3,754	857	5,221	367	327	...	...	...	...	10,526	230	125	...	...	355	4,972	57	1,965	...	...	...	6,994	13	590,800	56,466	534,340
	Other Govt.	1,523	...	463	1	5	...	...	...	...	1,992	142	81	...	...	223	3,704	7	978	...	...	...	4,681	5	165,053	7,997	157,056
	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	5,277	857	5,684	368	332	...	...	...	...	12,518	372	206	...	...	578	8,676	64	2,943	...	...	...	11,683	18	755,853	64,457	691,396
3	Panch Maháls. Rayatwári...	14,250	324	2,338	...	1,610	14,262	...	...	...	32,784	...	...	...	...	...	182	2,704	376	...	...	...	3,262	...	325,620	75,150	250,470
	Other Govt.	993	35	1,066	...	71	2,371	...	...	...	4,536	...	...	...	...	...	5	959	362	...	...	...	1,326	...	77,180	7,578	69,602
	Alienated ...	1,309	11	109	...	56	843	...	...	...	2,328	...	...	...	...	...	261	315	72	...	...	...	648	...	42,678	7,302	35,376
	Total ...	16,552	370	3,513	...	1,737	17,476	....	...	...	39,648	....	...	...	...	...	448	3,978	810	...	...	...	5,236	...	445,478	90,030	355,448
4	Broach ... Rayatwári...	12,017	...	934	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,951	1,033	10	...	...	1,093	211,626	29	3	...	...	...	211,658	46	581,048	3,710	577,338
	Other Govt.	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	...	...	430	...	824	...	824
	Alienated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Total ...	12,070	...	934	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,004	1,083	10	...	...	1,093	212,056	29	3	...	...	...	212,088	46	581,872	3,710	578,162
5	Surat ... Rayatwári...	2,566	6	32,130	...	2	159	169	...	...	35,032	...	1	...	...	1	94,843	2,782	60	...	...	...	97,685	108	544,960	68,320	476,640
	Other Govt.	10	...	342	...	...	...	19	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	5	...	...	...	...	1,206	...	5,681	567	5,114
	Alienated ...	69	...	83	...	...	...	3	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	438	4	...	...	...	...	442	...	3,825	18	3,807
	Total ...	2,645	6	32,555	...	2	159	191	...	...	35,558	...	1	...	...	1	96,482	2,791	60	...	...	...	99,333	108	554,466	68,905	485,561
	II.—Deccan.																										
6	Khándesh. Rayatwári...	87,414	105,568	10,639	1,596	10	5,787	6,118	...	...	217,132	1,737	9	61	...	1,807	960,734	2,465	12,261	...	...	1	975,461	58	2,955,971	41,415	2,914,556
	Other Govt.	1,766	2,313	672	...	...	137	42	...	...	6,229	...	...	...	...	...	1,860	328	110	...	...	...	2,798	...	54,279	67	54,212
	Alienated ...	2,055	2,087	120	7	...	...	...	...	...	4,448	...	...	...	...	...	23,158	146	185	...	...	...	23,489	5	70,392	583	69,809
	Total ...	91,235	109,968	11,431	1,603	10	7,402	6,160	...	...	227,809	1,737	9	61	...	1,807	985,752	3,439	12,556	...	...	1	1,001,748	63	3,080,642	42,065	3,038,577
7	Násik ... Rayatwári...	50,459	60,690	2,670	11,640	5	94,105	16,561	...	...	236,130	...	...	...	...	...	39,564	4,051	4,065	...	...	...	47,680	50	1,917,343	41,105	1,876,738
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Alienated ..	1,582	3,613	43	1,074	...	4,066	1,205	...	...	11,583	...	...	...	...	...	586	230	32	...	...	...	848	11	109,680	1,915	107,765
	Total ...	52,041	64,303	2,713	12,714	5	98,171	17,766	...	...	247,713	...	...	...	...	...	40,150	4,281	4,097	...	...	...	48,528	61	2,027,523	43,020	1,984,503
8	Ahmadnagar. Rayatwári...	30,079	30,049	428	124,826	...	26,280	3,972	1	...	215,635	257	...	...	...	257	24,403	456	19,229	...	...	...	44,088	33	2,448,008	54,174	2,393,834
	Other Govt.	...	...	47	...	...	727	155	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	13	317,512	4,515	.....
	Alienated ...	3,344	5,363	...	17,862	...	...	...	...	...	27,498	...	...	...	...	...	5,986	31	2,179	...	...	...	8,196	...	...	...	312,997
	Total ...	33,423	35,412	475	142,688	...	27,007	4,127	1	...	243,133	257	...	...	...	257	30,389	487	21,408	...	...	...	52,284	46	2,765,520	58,689	2,706,831
9	Poona ... Rayatwári...	4,484	2,821	221	83,746	...	33,402	10,097	...	..	134,771	...	...	...	...	...	61	364	7,278	...	...	6	7,704	201	1,753,632	72,595	1,681,037
	Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	315,080	14,780	.....
	Alienated ...	674	354	41	9,544	1	5,129	2,782	...	...	18,525	...	...	...	...	...	3	111	1,114	...	...	...	1,228	...	...	...	300,300
	Total ...	5,158	3,175	262	93,290	1	38,531	12,879	...	...	153,296	...	...	...	...	...	64	475	8,387	...	...	6	8,932	206	2,068,712	87,375	1,981,3 7

10	Sholápur.	Rayatwári..	8,058	40,898	6,855	130,619	...	16,416	29,742	...	...	232,588	7	...	185	...	192	2,815	199	14,042	...	...	..	17,056	81	1,944,305	29,937	1,914,638
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ..	483	2,173	558	9,323	...	1,461	2,113	...	...	16,111	...	...	..	...	...	190	...	769	...	...	..	959	1	149,681	2,273	147,408
		Total ...	8,541	43,071	7,413	139,942	...	17,877	31,855	...	...	248,699	7	...	185	...	192	3,005	199	14,811	...	...	...	18,015	82	2,093,986	32,210	2,061,776
11	Sátara ...	Rayatwári..	284	2,800	415	21,153	...	13,948	56,228	...	...	94,828	...	...	...	...	...	8,472	3,582	8,764	..	..	...	20,818	264	1,476,685	107,854	1,368,831
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	..	..	...	.....	..	.....	...	.....
		Alienated ..	1	436	47	3,150	...	2,620	15,249	...	...	21,503	...	...	...	...	...	268	387	1,611	..	..	...	2,266	131	251,286	24,478	226,808
		Total ...	285	3,236	462	24,303	...	16,568	71,477	...	...	116,331	...	...	...	...	...	8,740	3,969	10,375	...	...	...	23,084	395	1,727,971	132,332	1,595,639
	III.—Karnátak.																												
12	Belgaum .	Rayatwári..	4,977	3,274	6,995	26,709	...	6,625	11,778	...	...	60,358	...	...	...	...	...	158,246	2,254	6,169	..	..	...	166,669	11	1,440,095	29,926	1,410,169
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ..	1,159	637	2,011	8,928	...	1,519	2,903	...	...	17,157	...	...	...	...	...	28,118	1,047	1,247	..	..	...	30,412	9	314,730	4,191	310,539
		Total ...	6,136	3,911	9,006	35,637	...	8,144	14,681	...	...	77,515	...	...	...	...	...	186,364	3,301	7,416	...	...	...	197,081	20	1,754,825	34,117	1,720,708
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári..	25,560	88,095	5,603	71,067	...	40,387	74	...	...	230,756	...	...	...	...	...	335,298	111	9,094	..	..	...	344,503	11	2,488,048	10,258	2,477,790
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ..	1,998	7,538	732	7,976	...	4,423	15	...	...	22,682	...	...	...	...	...	45,192	8	850	..	..	...	46,050	...	287,931	741	287,190
		Total ...	27,528	95,633	6,335	79,043	...	44,810	89	...	...	253,438	...	...	...	...	...	380,490	119	9,944	...	...	...	390,553	11	2,775,979	10,999	2,764,980
14	Dhárwár .	Rayatwári..	17,044	19,394	11,740	40,653	...	3,059	...	...	...	91,890	...	...	...	...	...	455,651	169	4,492	..	..	...	460,312	23	1,997,394	33,438	1,963,956
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated ..	401	913	493	1,467	...	428	1	...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	16,077	15	336	..	..	...	16,428	1	111,288	1,548	109,740
		Total ...	17,445	20,307	12,233	42,120	...	3,487	1	...	...	95,593	...	...	...	...	...	471,728	184	4,828	...	...	...	476,740	24	2,108,682	34,986	2,073,696
	IV.—Konkan.																												
15	Thána ...	Rayatwári..	3,303	...	2,466	1	5	10,784	...	...	1	16,560	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,144	2,983	...	...	...	6,127	40	458,982	5,178	453,804
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	1,070	7	1,063
		Alienated ..	4	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6	13	...	..	...	19	...	8,587	50	8,537
		Total ...	3,307	...	2,466	1	5	10,868	...	...	1	16,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	2,996	...	...	...	6,146	40	468,639	5,235	463,404
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári	1,479	...	4	...	...	847	...	...	7	2,337	...	...	...	...	...	.....	286	151	..	..	...	437	1	246,185	7,581	238,604
		Other Govt.	3,475	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	...	3,869	...	...	...	...	...	.....	190	13	..	..	...	203	...	162,498	5,839	156,659
		Alienated .	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	2,116	35	2,081
		Total ..	4,959	...	4	...	...	1,246	...	...	7	6,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	164	...	...	...	640	1	410,799	13,455	397,344
17	Ratnágiri.	Rayatwári..	1,386	...	...	...	...	5,069	...	...	7	6,462	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,287	8	..	..	...	1,291	130	124,493	8,238	116,255
		Other Govt.	18	...	...	...	...	558	...	...	1	577	...	...	...	...	...	.....	41	...	..	..	...	41	..	5,981	134	5,847
		Alienated ..	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	.....	6	...	..	..	...	6	..	3,441	219	3,222
		Total ...	1,404	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	...	8	7,214	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,334	3	...	...	...	1,338	130	133,915	8,591	125,324
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári..	140	4	140	...	...	73	...	...	308	665	...	...	1	...	1	.....	105	135	...	..	...	240	41	246,657	12,529	234,128
		Other Govt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	140	4	140	...	...	73	...	...	308	665	...	...	1	...	1	...	105	135	..	..	...	240	41	246,657	12,529	234,128
	Total, A...	Rayatwári..	278,205	359,073	101,941	512,472	6,217	271,203	134,739	1	323	1,664,174	3,431	336	247	...	4,014	2,384,690	24,733	91,291	..	..	7	2,500,721	1,432	22,192,103	685,247	21,506,856
		Other Govt.	15,479	3,397	6,600	...	2,809	4,801	19	...	1	33,107	142	81	...	...	223	168,961	2,948	1,620	..	..	...	173,529	8	1,131,227	30,124	1,101,103
		Alienated ..	13,531	23,132	4,540	59,3[illegible]	81	21,617	24,468	...	...	146,700	...	...	...	...	...	145,950	2,421	8,408	..	..	...	156,779	176	2,053,315	63,735	1,990,610
		Total ...	307,215	385,602	113,081	571,[illegible]04	9,107	297,621	159,226	1	324	1,843,981	3,573	417	247	...	4,237	2,699,601	30,102	101,319	...	...	7	2,831,029	1,616	25,376,645	778,076	24,598,569
	B.—Sind.																												
19	Karáchi		16,890	...	178	...	29,602	...	...	...	46,660	93,330	118	...	...	1	119	3,297	48	...	...	...	...	3,345	154	559,305	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderabad		54,164	...	...	...	15,490	...	...	...	79,862	149,516	8,242	...	...	9	8,251	73,201	302	3	...	...	...	73,506	21,566	908,165	22,507	885,658
21	Shikárpur		19,384	1	...	...	81,819	...	...	...	39,100	140,304	5,098	...	...	465	5,563	3,209	50	3	...	...	...	3,262	4,600	1,184,596	175,600	1,008,996
22	Upper Sind Frontier .		78,151	...	...	...	53,358	...	...	...	26,828	158,337	211	...	...	...	211	900	10	...	...	...	...	910	167	403,089	22,766	380,323
23	Thar and Párkar ...		12,074	...	1,681	...	7,280	...	...	...	51,158	72,193	690	...	...	...	690	30,656	29	...	...	...	...	30,685	4,457	679,361	8,129	671,232
	Total B. ...		180,663	1	1,859	...	187,549	...	...	...	243,608	613,680	14,359	...	...	475	14,834	111,263	439	6	...	...	...	111,708	30,944	3,734,516	264,261	3,470,255
	GRAND TOTAL ...		487,878	385,603	114,940	571,804	196,656	297,621	159,226	1	243,932	2,457,661	17,932	417	247	475	19,071	2,810,864	30,541	101,325	...	...	7	2,942,737	32,560	29,111,161	1,042,337	28,068,824

IV.—Irrigation, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated from Canals.	Area irrigated from other sources.	Total area irrigated.	Cropping of Irrigated Area.								Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance net irrigated Area.
						Wheat.	Rice.	Other Cereals and Pulses.	Sugarcane.	Other Food Crops.	Non-food Crops.	Fodder Crops.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A.—Bombay Presidency Proper.	Acres.			Acres.								Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	I.—Gujarát.														
1	Ahmadábad ... Rayatwári	623,998	3,793	31,372	35,165	11,210	4,969	10,706	2,242	2,736	3,268	648	35,779	614	35,165
	Other Government	650,726	104	15,983	16,087	9,862	358	1,015	1,364	1,290	95	2,103	16,087	.....	16,087
	Alienated	65,031	344	1,882	2,226	1,314	514	221	17	68	4	120	2,258	32	2,226
	Total	1,339,755	4,241	49,237	53,478	22,386	5,841	11,942	3,623	4,094	3,367	2,871	54,124	646	53,478
2	Kaira ... Rayatwári	534,340	439	13,104	13,543	2,955	157	2,479	401	2,009	5,711	535	14,247	704	13,543
	Other Government	157,056	.....	14,428	14,428	798	5	1,198	502	1,816	10,672	602	15,093	665	14,428
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	691,396	439	27,532	27,971	3,753	162	3,677	903	3,325	16,383	1,137	29,340	1,369	27,971
3	Panch Maháls. Rayatwári	250,470	.....	1,218	1,218	398	131	9	162	357	170	2	1,229	11	1,218
	Other Government	69,602	.....	916	916	517	.....	.....	31	364	4	.....	916	.....	916
	Alienated	35,376	.....	266	266	185	.....	3	8	66	4	.....	266	.....	266
	Total	355,448	...	2,400	2,400	1,100	131	12	201	787	178	2	2,411	11	2,400
4	Broach ... Rayatwári	577,338	.....	645	645	.....	16	4	68	442	120	3	653	8	645
	Other Government	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	578,162	...	645	645	...	16	4	68	442	120	3	653	8	645
5	Surat... Rayatwári	476,640	.....	10,496	10,496	1	2,546	45	5,385	1,500	1,074	.....	10,551	55	10,496
	Other Government	5,114	.....	103	103	.....	.....	.....	77	6	20	.....	103	.....	103
	Alienated	3,807	.....	28	28	.....	.....	.....	10	8	10	.....	28	.....	28
	Total	485,561	...	10,627	10,627	1	2,546	45	5,472	1,514	1,104	...	10,682	55	10,627
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári	2,914,556	12,530	30,716	43,246	11,893	2,165	3,795	3,718	7,123	16,674	107	45,475	2,229	43,246
	Other Government	54,212	97	14	111	18	10	48	1	15	19	.....	111	.....	111
	Alienated	69,809	258	819	1,077	183	1	58	132	538	197	4	1,103	26	1,077
	Total	3,038,577	12,885	31,549	44,434	12,094	2,176	3,901	3,841	7,676	16,890	111	46,689	2,255	44,434
7	Násik ... Rayatwári	1,876,788	26,578	52,608	79,186	24,487	4,960	16,035	9,956	14,221	17,408	1,976	89,043	9,857	79,186
	Other Government	107,765	1,976	8,488	10,464	3,874	429	1,878	1,242	2,068	1,849	63	11,398	934	10,464
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,984,553	28,554	61,096	89,650	28,361	5,389	17,913	11,198	16,284	19,257	2,039	100,441	10,791	89,650
8	Ahmadnagar Rayatwári	2,393,834	3,079	73,855	76,934	21,208	1,276	39,985	2,754	6,820	11,432	1,388	84,863	7,929	76,934
	Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alienated	312,997	75	7,538	7,613	2,376	205	4,207	164	525	1,351	106	8,934	1,321	7,613
	Total	2,706,831	3,154	81,393	84,547	23,584	1,481	44,192	2,918	7,345	12,783	1,494	93,797	9,250	84,547
9	Poona ... Rayatwári	1,681,057	32,874	61,036	93,910	19,629	1,440	46,699	12,027	21,020	8,025	1,632	110,472	16,562	93,910
	Other Government	300,300	2,788	11,841	14,629	3,090	241	5,829	2,027	4,571	1,174	209	17,141	2,512	14,629
	Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,981,357	35,662	72,877	108,539	22,719	1,681	52,528	14,054	25,591	9,199	1,841	127,613	19,074	108,539

10	Sholápur	Rayatwári	1,914,363	7,605	84,331	91,936	26,970	2,688	50,956	4,338	8,048	23,435	1,447	117,932	25,996	91,936
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	147,406	510	5,681	6,191	1,619	118	4,237	208	344	1,422	21	8,169	1,978	6,191
		Total	2,061,776	8,115	90,012	98,127	28,789	2,806	55,193	4,596	8,392	24,857	1,468	126,101	27,974	98,127
11	Sátára	Rayatwári	1,368,831	7,097	90,286	97,383	20,581	5,878	26,782	12,367	8,574	39,880	547	114,609	17,226	97,383
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	226,808	767	19,228	19,995	4,142	2,242	3,119	2,395	1,679	8,392	91	22,060	2,065	19,995
		Total	1,595,639	7,864	109,514	117,378	24,723	8,120	29,901	14,762	10,253	48,272	638	136,669	19,291	117,378
	III.—Karnátak.															
12	Belgaum	Rayatwári	1,410,169	1,954	33,418	35,372	2,342	8,327	8,693	9,585	4,245	6,549	163	39,854	4,482	35,372
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	310,539	1,486	8,872	10,358	887	290	3,341	2,790	1,537	2,550	128	11,523	1,165	10,358
		Total	1,720,708	3,440	42,290	45,730	3,229	8,617	12,034	12,325	5,782	9,099	291	51,377	5,647	45,730
13	Bijápur	Rayatwári	2,477,790	957	8,461	9,418	1,625	1,238	1,021	1,201	3,477	1,874	199	10,635	1,217	9,418
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	287,190	59	1,111	1,170	241	99	163	113	490	195	20	1,311	141	1,170
		Total	2,764,980	1,016	9,572	10,588	1,866	1,337	1,184	1,314	3,957	2,069	219	11,946	1,358	10,588
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári	1,968,956	4,775	65,710	70,485	51	60,543	523	4,252	3,322	2,641	6	71,338	853	70,485
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	109,740	181	7,620	7,801	.....	6,937	42	468	174	191	.....	7,812	11	7,801
		Total	2,073,696	4,956	73,330	78,286	51	67,480	565	4,720	3,496	2,832	6	79,150	864	78,286
	IV.—Konkan.															
15	Thána	Rayatwári	453,804	.....	5,848	5,848	.....	.....	.....	1,197	4,139	378	160	5,874	26	5,848
		Other Government	1,063	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
		Alienated	8,537	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	50	.....	50
		Total	463,404	.....	5,905	5,905	.....	.....	.....	1,197	4,196	378	160	5,931	26	5,905
16	Kolába	Rayatwári	238,604	.....	2,156	2,156	.....	.....	.....	29	1,309	822	1	2,161	5	2,156
		Other Government	156,659	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
		Alienated	2,081	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
		Total	397,344	.....	2,165	2,165	.....	.....	.....	29	1,318	822	1	2,170	5	2,165
17	Ratnágiri	Rayatwári	116,255	.....	5,609	5,609	.....	2,793	803	126	1,037	885	.....	5,644	35	5,609
		Other Government	5,847	.....	286	286	.....	34	27	7	199	20	.....	287	1	286
		Alienated	3,222	.....	228	228	.....	159	25	16	1	27	.....	238	.....	228
		Total	125,324	.....	6,123	6,123	.....	2,986	855	149	1,237	932	.....	6,159	36	6,123
18	Kánara	Rayatwári	234,128	292	23,272	23,564	.....	13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
		Other Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	234,128	292	23,272	23,564	.....	13,550	466	3,087	4,447	2,019	1	23,570	6	23,564
	Total, A.	Rayatwári	21,506,856	101,973	594,141	696,114	143,350	112,677	209,001	72,895	94,826	142,365	8,815	783,929	87,815	696,114
		Other Government	1,101,103	201	31,742	31,943	11,195	407	2,288	1,982	3,202	10,830	2,705	32,609	666	31,943
		Alienated	1,990,610	8,444	73,656	82,100	18,111	11,235	23,123	9,580	12,108	17,366	762	92,285	10,185	82,100
		Total	24,598,569	110,618	699,539	810,157	172,656	124,319	234,412	84,457	110,136	170,561	12,282	908,823	98,666	810,157
	B.—Sind.															
19	Karáchi		524,046	361,448	162,598	524,046	69,086	176,844	198,466	1,572	7,212	103,174	2,951	559,305	35,259	524,046
20	Hyderabad		885,658	805,091	73,370	878,461	72,149	167,368	394,921	1,176	12,349	231,347	21,569	900,879	22,418	878,461
21	Shikárpur		1,008,996	837,884	171,111	1,008,995	420,003	239,328	348,336	522	22,636	152,374	1,397	1,184,596	175,601	1,008,995
22	Upper Sind Frontier		380,323	345,127	35,189	380,316	57,498	12,620	170,752	15	1,300	160,895	2	403,082	22,766	380,316
23	Thar and Párkar		671,232	250,949	20,680	271,629	29,971	83,927	64,973	35	1,312	95,092	4,447	279,757	8,128	271,629
		Total, B.	3,470,255	2,600,499	462,948	3,063,447	648,707	680,087	1,177,448	3,320	44,809	742,882	30,366	3,327,619	264,172	3,063,447
		Grand Total	28,068,824	2,711,117	1,162,487	3,873,604	821,363	804,406	1,411,860	87,777	154,945	913,443	42,648	4,236,442	362,838	3,873,604

V.—Agricultural Stock, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Cattle.											Other Quadrupeds.					Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Plough Cattle.		Bulls for breeding purposes.		Oxen and He-buffaloes for other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total Cattle.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Mules and Donkeys.	Small.	Large, i.e., over two Bullocks.	For riding.	For carrying loads.
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull Buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-Buffaloes.	Cows.	She-Buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-Calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	A—Bombay Presidency Proper.																				
	I.—Gujarát.																				
1	Ahmedabád ... Rayatwári ...	74,573	15	782	303	2,572	308	49,006	59,719	34,052	34,625	255,950	2,824	10,705	23,026	377	4,113	36,558	.....	982	12,889
	Other Government ...	50,738	30	235	100	587	39	42,713	27,371	18,426	12,277	152,516	2,469	20,032	23,011	294	2,880	23,128	.....	302	7,828
	Alienated	6,473	2	21	6	39	5	3,877	3,399	1,465	1,424	16,711	575	2,052	2,338	43	246	2,593	.....	57	977
	Total ...	131,784	47	1,038	409	3,198	347	95,596	90,489	53,943	48,326	425,177	5,868	32,789	48,375	714	7,233	62,279	...	1,341	21,694
2	Kaira ... ... Rayatwári ...	89,796	11	141	325	607	27	37,585	78,250	37,755	57,044	301,539	1,582	3,193	24,744	110	3,441	48,773	.....	1,031	18,744
	Other Government ...	21,821	9	28	133	201	22	2,731	38,865	4,844	23,239	91,893	306	839	6,055	31	1,398	13,199	.....	513	7,561
	Alienated	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Total ...	111,617	20	169	458	808	49	40,314	117,115	42,599	80,283	393,432	1,888	4,032	30,799	141	4,839	61,972	...	1,544	26,305
3	Panch Mahals... Rayatwári ...	67,613	22	252	187	1,466	53	50,319	16,692	46,558	10,078	193,240	2,147	1,037	19,700	14	1,258	33,183	.....	139	6,861
	Other Government ...	18,727	3	104	36	407	17	14,045	4,294	13,121	2,711	53,465	560	2,944	5,989	1	331	9,349	.....	55	2,125
	Alienated	7,855	2	59	23	26	...	6,022	1,831	5,411	1,092	22,321	157	244	2,181	1	96	3,965	.....	7	744
	Total ...	94,195	27	415	246	1,899	70	70,386	22,817	65,090	13,881	269,026	2,864	5,125	27,870	16	1,684	46,497	...	201	9,730
4	Broach ... ... Rayatwári ...	55,584	4	81	131	1,508	35	12,802	31,327	18,388	21,883	141,743	3,074	15,530	19,914	132	1,940	26,764	.....	4,043	15,147
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Total ...	55,584	4	81	131	1,508	35	12,802	31,327	18,388	21,883	141,743	3,074	15,530	19,914	132	1,940	26,764	...	4,043	15,147
5	Surat ... ... Rayatwári ...	100,752	3,826	273	186	9,805	262	64,170	46,169	75,880	34,614	335,937	1,711	26,020	62,852	...	2,216	48,466	921	9,600	29,110
	Other Government...	831	62	2	1	54	...	685	310	865	233	3,041	2	80	260	...	...	405	7	57	237
	Alienated	622	6	1	...	2	...	414	295	347	195	1,882	4	34	142	...	...	290	2	75	209
	Total ...	102,205	3,894	276	187	9,861	262	65,269	46,774	77,090	35,042	340,860	1,717	26,134	63,254	...	2,216	49,161	930	9,732	29,556
	II.—Deccan.																				
6	Khándesh ... Rayatwári ...	322,858	1,482	3,652	778	24,162	2,497	179,449	110,541	146,223	73,070	864,712	24,836	34,832	203,028	10	7,429	93,699	17,336	39,116	67,079
	Other Government...	20,310	23	280	45	777	38	17,819	2,592	13,591	1,516	56,991	494	138	4,837	...	81	9,934	.....	323	2,713
	Alienated	9,654	25	25	18	1,037	97	5,386	2,989	4,226	1,780	25,237	619	1,474	6,119	...	257	2,131	963	946	1,603
	Total ...	352,822	1,530	3,957	841	25,976	2,632	202,654	116,122	164,040	76,366	946,940	25,949	36,444	213,984	10	7,767	105,764	18,299	40,385	71,395
7	Násik ... ... Rayatwári ...	204,184	22,701	3,727	309	13,446	634	149,312	30,002	91,603	16,883	532,801	15,509	112,458	133,329	...	2,862	53,420	22,734	10,305	25,952
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	14,305	1,295	203	5	652	32	8,249	1,711	5,569	998	33,019	976	5,454	8,313	...	228	3,034	1,909	615	1,966
	Total ...	218,489	23,996	3,930	314	14,098	666	157,561	31,713	97,172	17,881	565,820	16,485	117,912	141,642	...	3,090	56,454	24,643	10,920	27,918
8	Ahmednagar ... Rayatwári ...	271,894	5,068	530	148	11,864	1,380	182,629	31,974	134,704	16,719	656,910	23,309	257,370	183,358	4	7,279	16,477	41,930	13,037	19,367
	Other Government ...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	31,213	78	56	13	1,624	143	19,455	2,968	14,964	1,593	72,107	2,846	34,131	19,360	...	997	2,740	4,788	1,231	1,974
	Total ...	303,107	5,146	586	161	13,488	1,523	202,084	34,942	149,668	18,312	729,017	26,155	291,501	202,718	4	8,276	19,217	46,718	14,268	21,341
9	Poona ... ... Rayatwári ...	211,739	6,711	609	209	10,133	1,195	134,605	40,049	86,827	18,456	510,533	12,656	205,351	112,029	22	5,734	26,196	23,673	3,196	18,632
	Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
	Alienated	40,376	375	87	38	673	156	22,923	6,144	14,635	3,049	88,456	1,688	23,240	20,866	...	972	2,869	5,301	283	4,596
	Total ...	252,115	7,086	696	247	10,806	1,351	157,528	46,193	101,462	21,505	598,989	14,344	228,591	132,895	22	6,706	29,065	28,974	3,479	23,228

10	Sholapur ...	Rayatwári ...	191,104	5,445	1,234	311	8,856	2,565	120,431	33,675	102,656	22,114	488,391	12,232	202,130	112,543	38	3,772	1,676	16,397	1,052	14,128
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	13,865	470	45	14	290	131	9,586	2,200	7,739	1,375	35,715	849	21,007	9,116	...	180	154	1,270	15	903
		Total ...	204,969	5,915	1,279	325	9,146	2,696	130,017	35,875	110,395	23,489	524,106	13,081	223,137	121,659	38	3,952	1,830	17,667	1,067	15,031
11	Sátára	Rayatwári ...	191,581	12,359	348	153	5,632	802	121,050	66,103	95,363	43,539	536,930	12,443	282,725	103,094	...	2,727	17,952	20,125	929	20,672
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	33,796	2,635	61	27	822	88	20,900	13,070	17,071	8,087	96,557	1,516	33,901	16,267	...	176	5,065	3,179	142	3,665
		Total ...	225,377	14,994	409	180	6,454	890	141,950	79,173	112,434	51,626	633,487	13,959	316,626	119,361	...	2,903	23,017	23,304	1,071	24,337
	III.—Karnátak.																					
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwári ...	150,804	29,281	321	136	6,897	751	91,428	72,871	80,916	49,303	482,708	5,932	158,758	81,179	19	2,794	57,202	8,957	473	27,281
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	31,494	3,917	76	25	1,104	128	16,711	14,667	16,710	10,562	95,394	1,481	43,299	19,174	5	638	8,062	2,362	66	4,677
		Total ...	182,298	33,198	397	161	8,001	879	108,139	87,538	97,626	59,865	578,102	7,413	202,057	100,353	24	3,432	65,264	11,319	539	31,958
13	Bijápur	Rayatwári ...	181,971	4,492	215	135	6,598	2,864	110,788	58,373	142,756	52,117	560,309	10,538	140,379	149,810	44	4,884	46,320	8,703	113	15,152
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	24,669	551	48	19	598	339	15,569	8,420	18,988	7,604	76,805	1,229	22,869	24,278	2	680	7,115	1,216	21	1,516
		Total ...	206,640	5,043	263	154	7,196	3,203	126,357	66,793	161,744	59,721	637,114	11,767	163,248	174,088	46	5,564	53,435	9,919	134	16,668
14	Dhárwár	Rayatwári ...	197,978	16,896	566	290	10,895	1,040	98,585	77,062	123,968	64,147	591,417	4,712	113,154	115,900	3	6,894	88,852	4,591	332	48,453
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	15,054	2,375	30	13	620	49	8,690	5,449	10,440	4,616	47,336	392	3,814	8,149	...	268	7,419	232	36	3,207
		Total ...	213,032	19,261	596	303	11,515	1,089	107,275	82,511	134,408	68,763	638,753	5,104	116,968	124,049	3	7,162	96,271	4,823	868	51,660
	IV.—Konkan.																					
15	Thána	Rayatwári ...	118,977	40,216	390	75	4,598	225	96,855	21,056	87,456	15,520	385,368	1,301	3,528	42,984	...	27	73,597	.....	4,331	25,306
		Other Government ...	1,024	431	1	...	368	18	975	262	390	143	3,612	111	520	521	...	6	640	.....	35	270
		Alienated	3,092	383	86	4	138	5	2,012	454	1,610	202	7,986	18	12	559	...	1	1,355	.....	85	595
		Total ...	123,093	41,030	477	79	5,104	248	99,842	21,772	89,456	15,865	396,966	1,430	4,060	44,064	...	34	75,592	.....	4,451	26,171
16	Kolába	Rayatwári ...	49,768	25,799	231	58	3,453	366	46,444	14,831	42,273	9,798	193,011	587	477	22,022	...	27	35,367	.....	1,391	6,135
		Other Government ...	31,115	12,364	177	72	645	96	27,763	7,030	19,472	4,108	102,842	70	470	11,197	...	...	21,092	.....	196	1,152
		Alienated	568	357	...	...	14	2	495	161	422	91	2,110	2	.....	247	...	...	454	.....	14	33
		Total ...	81,451	38,520	408	130	4,112	464	74,702	22,012	62,167	13,997	297,963	659	947	33,466	...	27	56,823	.....	1,601	7,320
17	Ratnágiri ...	Rayatwári ...	41,693	10,580	19	11	1,419	114	22,186	8,611	21,106	5,916	111,655	79	133	7,583	...	...	26,753	.....	75	911
		Other Government ...	2,159	290	...	...	1	...	1,182	506	1,063	353	5,554	9	.....	628	...	...	1,099	.....	...	22
		Alienated	2,015	531	1	...	14	3	709	291	718	208	4,490	5	.....	163	...	...	1,229	.....	1	33
		Total ...	45,867	11,401	20	11	1,434	117	24,077	9,408	22,887	6,477	121,699	93	133	8,374	...	...	29,081	.....	76	966
18	Kánara	Rayatwári ...	80,082	25,777	343	86	5,449	1,163	75,851	26,378	65,262	12,596	292,987	314	1,516	4,728	...	60	55,315	.....	99	6,327
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Alienated	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
		Total ..	80,082	25,777	343	86	5,449	1,163	75,851	26,378	65,262	12,596	292,987	314	1,516	4,728	...	60	55,315	.....	99	6,327
	Total A. ...	Rayatwári ...	2,602,951	210,675	13,714	3,831	129,360	16,276	1,643,493	823,673	1,433,746	558,422	7,436,141	135,786	1,570,196	1,421,823	773	57,458	786,570	165,367	90,744	378,196
		Other Government ...	146,725	13,21[illegible]	827	387	3,040	230	107,913	81,230	71,770	44,580	469,914	4,021	25,023	52,498	326	4,696	78,756	.7	1,481	21,908
		Alienated	235,051	13,0[illegible]	799	205	7,653	1,178	140,998	64,049	120,315	42,876	626,126	12,357	191,531	137,272	51	4,731	48,475	21,222	3,594	26,698
		Grand Total ...	2,984,727	2[illegible]6,889	15,340	4,423	140,053	17,684	1,892,404	968,952	1,625,831	645,878	8,532,181	152,164	1,786,750	1,611,593	1,150	66,885	913,801	186,596	95,819	426,802
	B.—Sind.																					
19	Karáchi																					
20	Hyderabad																					
21	Shikárpur																					
22	Upper Sind Frontier				Not available.																	
23	Thar and Párkar																					

ERRATA TO V.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Showing corrected number of Sheep and Goats for the five Gujarát Districts for the years 1886-87 to 1893-94 inclusive (*vide* para. 65 of the Report).

Year.	Ahmedabad.		Kaira.		Panch Mahals.		Broach.		Surat.	
	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.	Sheep.	Goat.
1886-87	32,934	49,156	5,444	34,210	4,841	30,086	12,146	20,370	28,063	62,095
1887-88	33,148	48,060	5,256	32,655	5,583	26,975	13,264	21,322	30,488	60,237
1888-89	37,981	48,179	5,840	33,691	6,320	24,565	13,739	19,018	35,748	61,313
1889-90	27,173	48,336	9,503	31,515	6,438	27,623	16,836	21,383	31,624	67,454
1890-91	36,831	51,899	6,402	34,340	6,069	24,068	15,778	25,848	28,533	67,348
1891-92	36,204	56,135	6,876	33,849	6,238	27,079	13,620	24,413	28,712	68,594
1892-93	37,353	53,877	5,174	34,565	6,624	30,837	15,955	23,136	26,648	66,008
1893-94	35,943	49,242	6,983	29,194	5,170	30,746	15,327	24,446	26,367	66,415

Accompaniment A to Agricultural Return No. II.

Details of "Current Fallow," 1894-95.

No.	District.		True fallow, *i.e.*, customary fallow in rotation.	Grass lands, *i.e.*, number or parts of number set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly-pear bound lands.	Shindád or Ráb land.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow (Column 6 of Agricultural Return No. II.)
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I.—Gujarát.								
1	Ahmadabad ...	Rayatwári	2,487	12,823	137	1	45,940	91,709	153,097
		Other Government ...	3,477	55,852	.....	.....	60,606	221,147	341,082
		Alienated	43	6,839	.....	.....	7,421	19,502	33,805
		Total ...	6,007	75,514	137	1	113,967	332,358	527,984
2	Kaira... ...	Rayatwári...	1,558	10,536	.....	7	9,035	31,026	52,162
		Other Government ...	31	4,961	.....	.....	71	1,421	6,484
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,589	15,497	.....	7	9,106	32,447	58,646
3	Panch Mahals .	Rayatwári...	1,341	145	288	.....	3,298	31,158	36,230
		Other Government ...	.....	8,737	13,737	.....	8,575	55,337	81,386
		Alienated	300	900	332	.....	1,468	25,916	28,916
		Total ...	1,641	4,782	14,357	.....	13,341	112,411	146,532
	Broach ...	Rayatwári...	43,474	27,906	.....	1	1,525	2,294	75,200
		Other Government ...	172	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	43,646	28,052	.....	1	1,525	2,294	75,518
5	Surat	Rayatwári...	151,063	90,894	26	.....	863	16,569	259,415
		Other Government ...	.....	4,505	.....	.....	.....	75	4,580
		Alienated	1,050	91	.....	.....	.....	7	1,148
		Total ...	152,113	95,490	26	.....	863	16,651	265,143
	II.—Deccan.								
6	Khándesh ...	Rayatwári	1,966	6,394	1,222	.....	35,129	136,095	180,806
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	327	573
		Alienated	273	1,031	48	.....	1,549	10,236	13,137
		Total ...	2,239	7,425	1,270	.....	36,924	146,658	194,516
7	Nasik	Rayatwári...	131,950	57,704	2,595	81 50	24,951	110,284	335,634
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	6,960	3,333	265	.....	508	10,021	21,087
		Total ...	138,910	61,037	2,860	8,150	25,459	120,305	356,721
8	Ahmadnagar ...	Rayatwári...	64,069	33,981	8,346	744	14,605	220,687	342,432
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	16,450	5,694	1,789	1,115	631	26,912	52,541
		Total ...	80,519	39,675	10,085	1,859	15,236	247,599	394,973
9	Poona... ...	Rayatwári...	166,395	97,165	13,597	18,339	23,682	94,046	413,224
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	20,599	28,540	4,178	1,448	5,286	18,046	78,097
		Total ...	186,994	125,725	17,775	19,787	28,968	112,092	491,341
10	Sholápur ...	Rayatwári...	87,958	78,978	72,045	807	14,366	118,360	372,514
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	6,477	4,684	2,450	.....	378	13,666	27,655
		Total ...	94,435	83,662	74,495	807	14,744	132,026	400,169
11	Sátara	Rayatwári	173,290	160,859	2,825	2,137	4,009	67,286	410,406
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	64,982	34,244	1,032	398	276	10,814	111,746
		Total ...	238,272	195,103	3,857	2,535	4,285	78,100	522,152
	III.—Karnátak.								
12	Belgaum ...	Rayatwári...	75,232	72,174	21,844	35	15,748	93,991	279,024
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	18,335	44,639	11,007	4	4,136	44,953	123,074
		Total ..	93,567	116,813	32,851	39	19,884	138,944	402,098
13	Bijápur ...	Rayatwári...	10,253	57,584	135,402	.....	11,630	107,825	322,694
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	2,026	6,023	21,671	.....	1,997	17,133	48,850
		Total ...	12,279	63,607	157,073	.....	13,627	124,958	371,544
14	Dhárwár ...	Rayatwári...	1,285	93,907	18,079	.....	10,392	89,451	213,114
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	360	16,564	2,748	.....	1,741	10,663	32,076
		Total ...	1,645	110,471	20,827	.....	12,133	100,114	245,190
	IV.—Konkan.								
15	Thána... ...	Rayatwári...	92,969	86,436	31,879	195,288	3,342	24,324	434,238
		Other Government ...	.....	6,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,029
		Alienated	613	8,238	148	10,124	.....	425	19,548
		Total ..	93,582	100,703	32,027	205,412	3,342	24,749	459,815
16	Kolába ...	Rayatwári...	68,114	43,188	3,274	50,484	687	11,505	177,252
		Other Government ...	101,278	6,161	566	26,517	.....	1,537	136,059
		Alienated	945	1,400	.....	.....	.....	15	2,360
		Total ...	170,337	50,749	3,840	77,001	687	13,057	315,671
17	Ratnágiri ...	Rayatwári...	76,291	10,012	1,417	31,077	1,034	19,915	139,736
		Other Government ...	5,718	1,067	30	953	1	253	8,022
		Alienated	850	.....	.....	193	.....	621	1,674
		Total ...	82,859	11,079	1,447	32,223	1,035	20,789	149,432
18	Kánara ...	Rayatwári...	2,090	34,528	4,481	3	2,392	51,495	94,989
		Other Government ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Alienated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,090	34,528	4,481	3	2,392	51,495	94,989
	Total ...	Rayatwári...	1,151,775	975,234	317,457	307,073	222,628	1,318,020	4,292,187
		Other Government ...	110,676	82,458	14,333	27,470	69,499	280,097	584,533
		Alienated	140,273	162,220	45,618	13,282	25,391	208,930	595,714
		Grand Total ...	1,402,724	1,219,912	377,408	347,825	317,518	1,807,047	5,472,434

Note.—Details for Sind are not available

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN NO. III.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1894-95.

No.	District.	CLASS I.—CEREALS. Jowári, Sorghum Vulgare.	Bájri, Pennisetum Typhoideum.	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Maize.	Kodra, Paspalum Scrobiculatum.	Rági, Eleusine Coracana.	Ráls, Panicum Italicum.	Vari, P. Miliare.	Banti, P. flavidum.	Bhádli, P. Pilosum.	Rájgira, Amaranth.	Others.	Total, Cereals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	I.—Gujarát.															Acres.
1	Ahmadabad ... Kharif ...	287,845	141,132	109,097	.....	...	3,625	15,536	5,376	...	33,244	19,171	...	...	...	615,026
	Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	246,550	13,421	.....	.....	.....	834	.....	...	...	23	11	260,839
	Total ...	287,845	141,132	109,097	246,550	13,421	3,625	15,536	5,376	834	33,244	19,171	...	23	11	875,865
2	Kaira... ... Kharif ...	57,055	170,458	156,935	.....	...	130	108,840	67,455	...	92	1,394	...	...	75	562,434
	Rabi ...	7,586	6	.....	22,850	3,452	3	.....	.....	121	473	...	...	256	29	34,776
	Total ...	64,641	170,464	156,935	22,850	3,452	133	108,840	67,455	121	565	1,394	...	256	104	597,210
3	Panch Mahals . Kharif ...	3,564	46,085	73,797	.....	...	100,410	17,722	16,295	182	3,924	13,602	279	31	799	276,690
	Rabi ...	2,101	.....	.....	26,735	3,012	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	31,848
	Total ...	5,665	46,085	73,797	26,735	3,012	100,410	17,722	16,295	182	3,924	13,602	279	31	799	308,538
4	Broach ... Kharif ...	20,620	11,364	23,507	.....	...	1	6,527	185	1	6	...	...	9	...	62,220
	Rabi ...	98,383	.....	.....	109,120	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	207,503
	Total ...	119,003	11,364	23,507	109,120	...	1	6,527	185	1	6	...	...	9	....	269,723
5	Surat... ... Kharif ...	113,371	6,133	111,637	.....	...	6	31,258	11,386	1	37	581	114	7	417	274,948
	Rabi ...	849	.....	.....	33,759	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	34,608
	Total ...	114,220	6,133	111,637	33,759	...	6	31,258	11,386	1	37	581	114	7	417	309,556
	II.—Deccan.															
6	Khándesh ... Kharif ...	513,241	625,987	29,515	.....	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	2,074	1,198,392
	Rabi ...	.....	.....	.....	268,589	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	268,589
	Total ...	513,241	625,987	29,515	268,589	6	1,962	4,710	9,807	750	4,939	3,059	1,815	527	2,074	1,466,981
7	Násik... ... Kharif ...	35,593	758,576	52,383	.....	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	...	1,032,975
	Rabi ...	84,059	.....	.....	297,912	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	381,971
	Total ...	119,652	758,576	52,383	297,912	12	1,593	53	142,496	1,293	37,966	63	2,692	255	...	1,14,946
8	Ahmadnagar... Kharif ...	5,560	870,809	13,123	.....	51	1,026	136	25,007	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	630	186	942,649
	Rabi ...	858,611	.....	.....	241,100	182	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	156	30	1,100,079
	Total ...	864,171	870,809	13,123	241,100	233	1,026	136	25,007	9,607	11,245	90	5,179	786	216	2,042,728
9	Poona ... Kharif ...	43,502	652,670	67,626	.....	...	1,496	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	132	1,559	867,026
	Rabi ...	659,875	.....	.....	101,904	902	214	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1,074	763,969
	Total ...	703,377	652,670	67,626	101,904	902	1,710	26	55,150	1,910	37,137	48	5,770	132	2,633	1,630,995

10	Sholápur	Kharif	.....	210,891	17,410	.....	...	15,681	66	50	1,539	2,087	2	449	68	8,139	256,382
		Rabi	1,317,229	.....	.....	50,347	1,735	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	488	1	2	1,369,802
		Total	1,317,229	210,891	17,410	50,347	1,735	15,681	66	50	1,539	2,087	2	937	69	8,141	1,626,184
11	Sátára	Kharif	247,492	483,563	40,425	.....	...	8,732	53	55,659	27,571	45,666	15	...	566	2,099	911,841
		Rabi	218,297	.....	.....	62,385	4,705	402	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	285,789
		Total	465,789	483,563	40,425	62,385	4,705	9,134	53	55,659	27,571	45,666	15	...	566	2,099	1,197,630
	III.—Karnátak.																
12	Belgaum	Kharif	425,810	189,257	110,090	311	6	6,416	40	51,065	73,741	31,799	2	...	5	508	889,050
		Rabi	175,358	4,383	1,260	114,037	109	1,864	9	207	7,866	.....	...	...	...	...	305,093
		Total	601,168	193,640	111,350	114,348	115	8,280	49	51,272	81,607	31,799	2	...	5	508	1,194,143
13	Bijápur	Kharif	346,703	289,385	12,644	.....	...	783	27	229	37,012	10,011	3	...	3	...	696,800
		Rabi	1,035,698	.....	.....	182,486	9	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	...	...	...	11	1,219,004
		Total	1,382,401	289,385	12,644	182,486	9	783	27	229	37,812	10,011	3	...	3	11	1,915,804
14	Dhárwár	Kharif	475,564	4,637	150,818	.....	18	33	68	43,449	82,304	39,595	...	...	...	...	796,486
		Rabi	157,583	.....	.....	282,561	...	.....	.....	231	4,049	108	...	...	...	...	444,532
		Total	633,147	4,637	150,818	282,561	18	33	68	43,680	86,353	39,703	...	...	...	...	1,241,018
	IV.—Konkan.																
15	Thána...	Kharif	.....	.....	303,518	143	...	67	12,304	59,212	...	25,221	...	...	...	...	400,465
		Rabi	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total	.....	.....	303,518	143	...	67	12,304	59,212	...	25,221	...	...	...	...	400,465
16	Kolába	Kharif	.....	.....	241,774	.....	...	.....	17,890	60,664	...	52,877	...	...	...	...	373,205
		Rabi	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
		Total	.....	.....	241,774	.....	...	.....	17,890	60,664	...	52,877	...	...	...	...	373,205
17	Ratnágiri	Kharif	.....	.....	48,641	.....	...	1	18,158	23,799	31	10,806	...	...	...	...	101,436
		Rabi	.....	.....	1,048	.....	...	.....	.....	35	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1,083
		Total	.....	...	49,689	.....	...	1	18,158	23,834	31	10,806	...	...	...	...	102,519
18	Kánara	Kharif	1,582	.....	179,052	.....	...	21	.....	6,396	163	506	...	...	...	1	187,721
		Rabi	.....	.....	13,489	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	13,490
		Total	1,582	.....	192,541	.....	...	22	.....	6,396	163	506	...	...	...	1	201,211
	Total	Kharif	2,677,502	4,460,947	1,741,992	454	93	141,983	233,414	633,680	236,105	347,158	38,030	16,298	2,233	15,857	104,45,746
		Rabi	4,615,629	4,389	15,797	2,040,335	27,527	2,484	9	473	13,670	581	...	488	436	1,157	6,722,975
	Grand Total		7,193,131	4,465,336	1,757,789	2,040,789	27,620	144,467	233,423	634,153	249,775	347,739	38,030	16,786	2,669	17,014	171,68,721

ACCOMPANIMENT A TO RETURN No. III.

Details of Kharif and Rabi under Cereals and Pulses, 1894-95.

No.	District.	CLASS II.—PULSES. Tur, Cajanus indicus.	Gram, Cicer aretinum.	Mug, Phaseolus Mungo.	Udid, P. radiatus.	Math, P. aconotifolius.	Val, Dolichos lablab.	Chavli, D. catiang.	Kulith, D. uniflorus.	Vatáne, Pisum sativum.	Lentil (Masur).	Lákh (Lang), Chickling Vetch.	Field Vetch (Guvár).	Others.	Total Pulses.
	1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	I.—Gujarát.														Acres.
1	Ahmadabad ... Kharif	5,343	.....	25,024	5,857	49,263	348	1,320	11,580	...	...	.....	3,687	...	106,422
	Rabi...	.....	49,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	...	.....	.....	...	45,855
	Total ...	5,343	49,825	25,024	5,857	49,263	348	1,320	11,580	30	...	.....	3,687	...	152,277
2	Kaira... ... Kharif	18,256	.....	4,011	1,676	21,842	1,388	2,897	.....	...	1	4	5,636	...	55,711
	Rabi...	2,061.	42,063	.....	.....	.....	293	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	44,417
	Total ...	20,317	42,063	4,011	1,676	21,842	1,681	2,897	.....	...	1	4	5,636	...	100,128
3	Panch Mahals. Kharif	4,766	.....	3,462	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	...	...	.....	620	...	22,520
	Rabi...	.....	64,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,645	...	.....	.....	...	66,096
	Total ...	4,766	64,451	3,462	9,090	3,711	160	638	73	1,645	...	.....	620	...	88,616
4	Broach ... Kharif	2,809	.....	378	29	3,542	130	327	.....	4	...	.....	184	...	7,403
	Rabi...	6,233	2,443	.....	.....	19	937	...	.....	1,605	...	48,896	.....	...	60,133
	Total ...	9,042	2,443	378	29	3,561	1,067	327	.....	1,609	...	48,896	184	...	67,536
5	Surat... ... Kharif	22,029	.....	3,399	3,265	471	1,081	1,098	.....	...	1	.....	1,428	...	32,772
	Rabi...	1,569	1,863	356	.....	.....	54,127	...	.....	4,101	15	4,164	.....	...	66,195
	Total ...	23,598	1,863	3,755	3,265	471	55,208	1,098	.....	4,101	16	4,164	1,428	...	98,967
	II.—Deccan.														
6	Khándesh ... Kharif	82,959	.....	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	...	684	134	.....	1	264,851
	Rabi...	.....	57,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,281	...	.....	.....	...	60,282
	Total ...	82,959	57,001	17,676	61,229	21,941	554	2,230	77,443	3,281	684	134	.....	1	325,133
7	Násik... ... Kharif	28,106	.....	17,382	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	...	...	.....	.....	...	184,207
	Rabi...	.....	80,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	3,238	9,461	4,418	.....	...	97,721
	Total ...	28,106	80,604	17,382	24,358	20,869	169	124	93,199	3,238	9,461	4,418	.....	...	281,928
8	Ahmadnagar... Kharif	83,147	.....	32,918	3,366	65,947	1,481	697	82,170	...	...	.....	.....	...	269,726
	Rabi...	.....	128,794	.....	.....	.....	14	...	.....	1,304	610	162	.....	...	130,884
	Total ...	83,147	128,794	32,918	3,366	65,947	1,495	697	82,170	1,304	610	162	.....	...	400,610
9	Poona... ... Kharif	42,306	.....	3,206	5,654	40,103	1,544	579	45,087	18	...	.....	.....	...	138,497
	Rabi...	.....	79,899	.....	.....	.....	3,354	...	.....	2,312	2,091	.....	.....	...	87,656
	Total ...	42,306	79,899	3,206	5,654	40,103	4,898	579	45,087	2,330	2,091	...	.....	...	226,153

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Accompaniment B to Return No. III.

Number of Principal Fruit-bearing Trees, 1894-95.

No.	District.	Mango.	Tamarind.	Jack.	Cocoanut.	Toddy-palm.	Date-palm.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A.—Bombay Presidency proper.						
	I.—Gujarát.						
1	Ahmadabad	80,051	18,623	10	120	75	1,838
2	Kaira	212,995	33,247	...	.....	15	...
3	Panch Mahals ...	41,995	5,852	...	.....	130,971	...
4	Broach	24,647	6,026	1	101	33,830	1,275
5	Surat	180,323	67,871	3,759	7,208	77,211	521,349
	Total ...	540,011	131,619	3,770	7,429	242,102	524,462
	II.—Deccan.						
6	Khándesh	236,671	15,150	16	184	364	2,973
7	Násik	183,557	8,776	112	213	2,782	...
8	Ahmadnagar ...	80.261	11,312	17	359	1	994
9	Poona	153,224	11,127	1,146	1,418	110	20,767
10	Sholápur	42,748	8,819	1	243	1	97,682
11	Sátára	175,446	11,913	9,568	6,397	...	227
	Total ...	871,907	67,097	11,160	8,814	3,258	122,643
	III.—Karnátak.						
12	Belgaum	126,912	27,489	14,458	2,888	2	113,928
13	Bijápur	74,277	24,887	45	2,452	101	434,475
14	Dhárwár	176,700	58,778	7,764	68,598	1	502,433
	Total ...	377,889	111,154	22,267	73,938	104	1,050,836
	IV.—Konkan.						
15	Thána	183,180	17,832	3,014	33,419	75,512	12,331
16	Kolába	94,318	3,961	6,684	62,635	22,033	30
17	Ratnágiri	99,583	5,000	52,740	562,211	...	...
18	Kánara	157,076	15,616	111,795	1,013,329	...	...
	Total ...	534,157	42,409	174,233	1,671,594	97,545	12,361
	Total A ...	2,323,964	352,279	211,430	1,761,775	343,009	1,710,302
	B.—Sind.						
19	Karáchi	43,314	83	...	991	...	391
20	Hyderabad ...	94,995	31	...	.....	...	1,667
21	Shikárpur	54,422	3	...	.....	...	151,293
22	Upper Sind Frontier ..	3,301	4	...	.....	...	1,048
23	Thar and Párkar ...	7,164	...	...	.....	...	...
	Total B ...	203,196	121	...	991	...	154,399
	Grand Total ...	2,527,160	352,400	211,430	1,762,766	343,009	1,864,701